

## PERFINS USED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Compiled by R. Bowman

### INTRODUCTION

The following listing is an attempt to record all the known information on perfins used by Local Government Offices.

As far as possible the listing will be done alphabetically under the name of the main town included in the title of the council, and a few notes on the history, geography etc., of the area will be included.

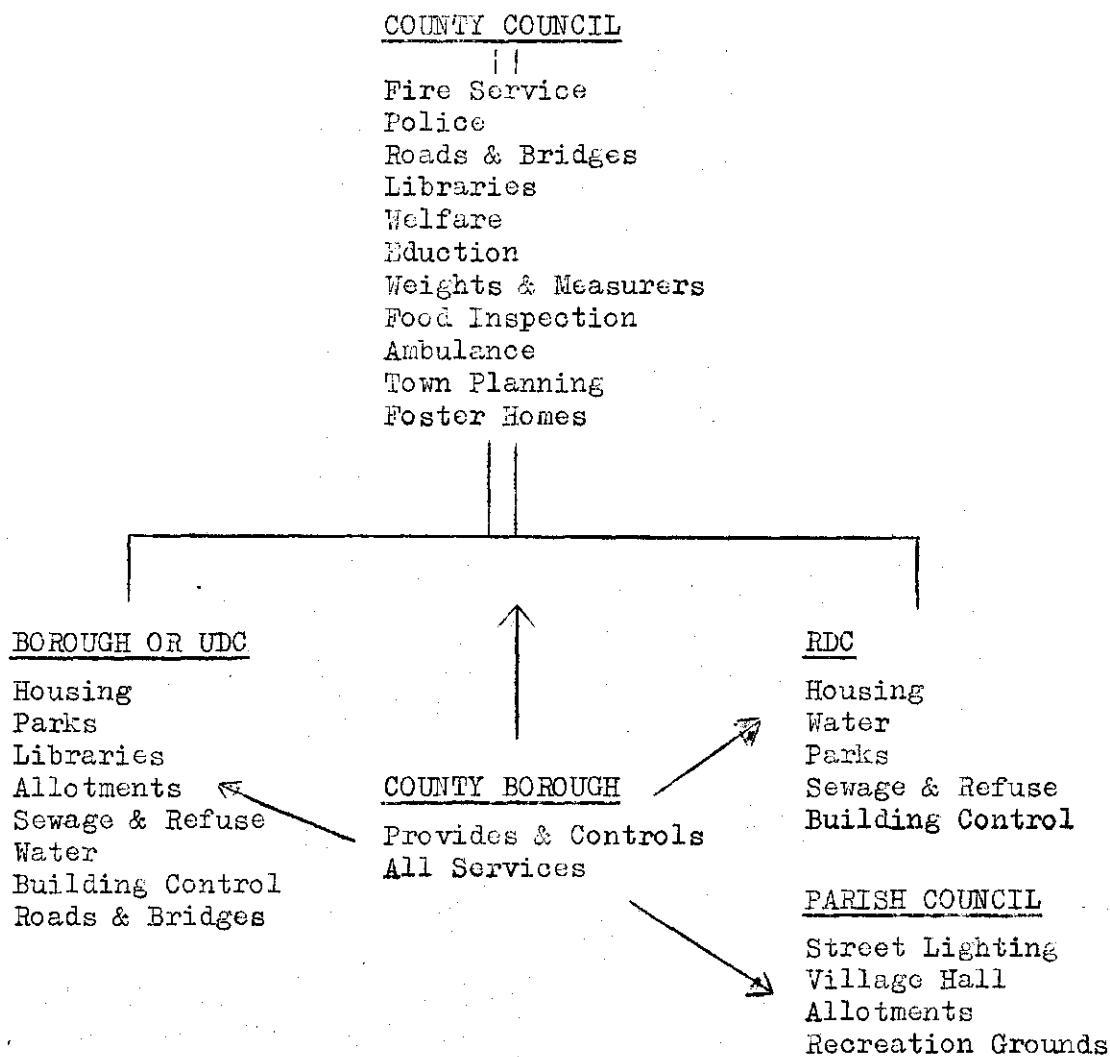
Following the main heading, the status of the council will be given in brackets in accordance with the code below, and following that will be the county in which the town is situated.

### STATUS CODE

C	.....	County Council
CB	.....	County Borough Council
B	.....	Borough Council
UDC	.....	Urban District Council
RDC	.....	Rural District Council

FIG. 1

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNCILS



## TYPES OF COUNCIL

### 1) COUNTY COUNCIL

Although Great Britain has been divided into counties or shires for hundreds of years it was not until 1888 that county councils were first set up to manage local affairs.

The members of the council are elected, but only two thirds are elected by the inhabitants of the county. The other third, who are called Aldermen, are elected by the Councillors themselves.

The council controls all the major services in most areas of the country, (see Fig 1), and in addition to the local rates paid by householders, it receives grants from the National Government.

### 2) COUNTY BOROUGH

Is a borough which is large enough to control all its own services and has, therefore, the powers of a county and borough together (See Fig. 1)

The composition of the council is identical with that of a county and members are elected in the same manner.

The head of a county borough council has the special title of Mayor, whereas the head of a county council is entitled Chairman.

### 3) BOROUGH COUNCIL

A borough council is a corporate body and its members are elected in a similar manner to those of a county and county borough. Its head also has the title of Mayor.

Boroughs are incorporated by Royal Charter and usually come into being when an Urban District Council which considers itself large enough petitions the Crown.

The boroughs in greater London are normally termed Municipal Boroughs or Metropolitan Boroughs.

### 4) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

An urban district council usually governs a collection of smallish towns and has all its members elected by the inhabitants. It is responsible for the same services as a borough (See Fig. 1) but unlike a borough the head of an Urban District council has the title Chairman, and its members are all Councillors.

### 5) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

This council normally governs a number of villages and is usually an area which is sub-divided into Parishes which have their own councils. Thus in the government of a rural district three councils may be involved, the county council, the urban district and parish council.

Members of urban district and parish councils have the same titles and are elected in a similar manner to urban district councils.

1.1 ABERDARE (UDC) GLAMORGAN

Aberdare is a coalmining district in Wales with a population of 41,000 and lies in a picturesque valley through which the river Cynon flows. The origin of the town is uncertain although it is mentioned in a document as early as 1203.

Perfins: (i) AU/DC 2H 8,8/9,7 (4½)  
(ii) A,U/DC 2H 8,7/9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use for approximately 30 years and are obtained from Joseph Sloper & Co.

Die (i) is currently used and values are: 2d and 3d only

1.2 ACCRINGTON (B) LANCASHIRE

A pleasant town of approximately 41,000 people situated in the north eastern section of Lancashire close to the Lake District.

The town has varied industries including, Engineering, Coal Mining, Cotton Weaving, Printing and Dyeing.

Perfin: AC H 10,7 (5½)

How long perfins have been in use is unknown but they are obtained from Slopers.

Current values perforated: - ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d. 3d, 4½d, 6d, 1/-

1.3 ACTON (B) MIDDLESEX

A Municipal Borough in outer London having a population of some 64,800.

Its industries are mainly connected with the motor car and aircraft industries.

Perfin: AC H 10,7 (5½)

Period of use is unknown but are supplied by Slopers.

Current values: ½d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, 1/-

1.4 AIREBOROUGH (UDC)

The present council came into being when in 1937 it incorporated the villages of Guiseley, Hawksworth, Rawdon and Yeadon.

The district has strong links with Ancient Britain, most of the names of the townships being derived from the Celtic EA (Water), DON (a hill) AIRE (Bright)

Present day population is 27,600 with wool being the main industry.

Perfin: AU/DC 2H 8,7/9,7 (4½)

Perfins are obtained from Messrs Slopers and were first introduced about 1950.

Current values: 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 1/-

1.5 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (B) LANCASHIRE

Ashton-under-Lyne lies six miles east of Manchester and first received its name during Saxon times when it was known as Eshton or Eston from the Ash Trees so revered by Saxons.

Incorporated as a Borough in 1847 it has a present day population of 51,400.

Perfin: AU/LC 2H 8,8/6,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use for over 20 years and are obtained from Slopers.

Current values:- 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d.

## 2.1 BACUP (B) LANCASHIRE

One of the smaller English boroughs situated high in the Pennines.

There are various suggested origins of the name but the most popular is from the anglo-saxon BAY (brown), COPE (hill). In several old documents it is given as BACOP or BACKUP.

The council received a Charter of Incorporation in 1882 and presides over an area in which cotton is the main industry.

Perfin: BC H 12,9 (4½)

Perfins have been used by this Corporation for over 25 years and during that time have been obtained from Slopers.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4½d, 6d.

## 2.2 BARKING (B) ESSEX

A Thames-side borough with a population of 75,000 situated seven miles from London and semi-industrial in character.

Perfin: BC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins were in use before the 1939-45 war but there was a lapse of some years until 1952 when their use was recommended. They have always been supplied by Slopers.

Current values: All values ½d to 6d plus 1/-

## 2.3 BARROW-IN-FURNESS (CB) LANCASHIRE

Barrow is the principal town of the Furness peninsula in the north western portion of Lancashire.

It is mainly an industrial town whose industries of steel and shipbuilding grew up around the discovery of iron ore.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1867 and it became a County Borough in 1888.

Perfins: (i) B.C. H 13,8 (6)  
(ii) B.C. H 11,7 (4½)

Stamps are perforated on a single die hand machine. Die (i) is given in our catalogue and is certainly known with the two stops, but in the years just prior to December 1961, when the new die (ii) was obtained, the stop after the 'C' did not appear. It is believed that this was due to a broken pin.

## 2.4 BASILDON (DC) ESSEX

In 1945 the Government decided to develop new towns in various parts of the country to check the overcrowding of large cities. Basildon was one of the first of these, and although originally a village, the history of the present Development Corporation only dates from that time.

It has grown continuously since 1945 and now has a population of over 70,000.

Perfin: BDC H 11,9,7 (4½)

First used in March 1950 and supplied by Slopers.

## 2.5 BATH (CB) SOMERSET

A city which has its origins about the year 800 BC when the hot springs were discovered. The Romans developed the city and walled it but the wall was destroyed by the Saxons in AD 577 & remained buried until the end of the 19th century.

The earliest charter granted to Bath was given by Richard I in 1189.

The Baths were made over to the city by charter during the reign of Edward I in the 13th century.

Perfin: ✓ B.C.C. H 14,8,8 (6)

The date when perfins were first used is unknown but they were adopted prior to 1939

The source of supply has not been determined although it is known that they are not perforated by the Corporation.

## 2.6 BATLEY (B) YORKSHIRE

A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose main industry is the weaving of woollen cloth.

The present day population is 40,000.

Perfin: ✓ BC H 12,9 (4½)

Stamps are perforated in the Corporation offices on a small hand machine containing two dies.

The age of the machine is unknown but a perforation matching the current one is to be found on issues of Queen Victoria.

At the present time there are three pins missing. The left hand die has the right hand one forming the top of the 'B' and the bottom right hand pin of the 'C' missing. The right hand die has lost the middle pin of the 'C'.

## 2.7 BATTLE (RDC) SUSSEX

Battle is a fairly large rural district covering 32 Parishes with a total population of 30,600.

The history of the town dates from 1066 when King Harold faced the Norman invaders. After the conquest, King William ordered that an Abbey be erected on the site of the battle to mark his victory, and the great altar was built on the actual spot where Harold fell.

The town quickly grew up around the Abbey and became the market town for the whole of the area.

Perfin: ER/DC 2H 11,10/9,7 (4½)

Perfins were first adopted in July 1952 and are supplied by Sleaford

The Corporation now uses a franking machine and the use of perfins has decreased considerably.

Values perforated: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d.

## 2.8 BEBINGTON (B) CHESHIRE

Situated in the Wirral peninsula in Cheshire, the town derived its name from the Anglo-Saxon BEBING (thought to be a tribe of the Chief BEPPA) and TON, a homestead.

In 1894 the district was three separate local government sections, the Urban Districts of Lower Bebington, Upper Bebington, and Bromborough. These were amalgamated in 1921 into the Bebington & Bromborough Urban District. The title was changed to the Urban District of Bebington in 1931, and later in the same year became a borough.

Perfin: BC H 11,7 (4½)

The exact date of adoption is unknown but perfins have been supplied by Slopers for over 25 years.

All stamps from ½d to 3d have been perforated during the period of use.

## 2.9 BEDDINGTON & WALLINGTON (B) SURREY

The Borough lies just south of London and achieved the status of Urban District in 1915. On 15th September 1937 it was granted its Charter of Incorporation and became a Borough.

Both Beddington and Wallington have histories which date back to the Stone Age. Remains of Roman and Anglo-Saxon habitation have also been discovered.

Perfin: B&/WC 2H 11,12/12,7 (4½) 1a

Perfins were introduced on 19th May 1950 and since that date have been supplied by Slopers.

## 2.10 BERKSHIRE (C)

Berkshire is a Royal County by virtue of the royal residence at Windsor being within its boundaries.

The county was originally developed as a frontier province by the Western Saxons who gave it the title of BEARRUCSCIR (the shire of the hill). In Anglo-Saxon times it was part of the Kingdom of Wessex and was the birth place of Alfred, who became King of Wessex and later of all England.

Today, it is still largely an agricultural county although, due to its proximity to London, industry is beginning to spread into it.

Perfin: B/CC 2H 11/7,7 (4½)

The Council's perfins have been supplied by J Sloper & Co., since they were first introduced about 1948.

Values used during that time are: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-

2.11 BETHNAL GREEN (B) LONDON

Although there is a 14th century reference to the agricultural district of BLITHEALE (happy corner) the area is typical 18th to 20th century small houses built for the silk weavers who spread from Spitalfields.

Today, it is the smallest and most thickly populated of London's boroughs and its chief industries are now, furniture, footwear, and tailoring.

Perfins: (i) B/G 2H 11/9 (4½)  
(ii) BG H 11,9 (4½)

The period of use is unknown but type (i) has been noted on KGV issues, and type (ii) is found on current stamps.

The Corporation now uses a franking machine and stocks of perfins are only carried in case of emergency should the machine break down, or when larger denominations are required.

2.12 BEXHILL-ON-SEA (B) SUSSEX

An attractive seaside resort on the south coast of England.

Norman's Bay, where William the Conqueror landed is within the modern boundaries of the borough.

Its Charter of Incorporation was granted on 7th April 1902 and today the Borough has a population of over 23,000.

Perfin: - BC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins are obtained from Slopers and have been used for at least thirty years.

2.13 BEXLEY (B) KENT

The origin of Bexley is uncertain, although it received a mention in the Domesday book, and it has a church which dates from the 9th century.

Watling Street, the old Roman road, passes through the present boundaries of the Borough.

Bexley received its Charter in 1937, and today has a population of over 90,000

Perfin: - BC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins were first put in use about 1947 and are supplied by J Sloper & Co.

Current values used: 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/-

½d and 2½d values are no longer kept.

2.14 BIRKENHEAD (CB) LANCASHIRE

Incorporated as a County Borough in 1888, Birkenhead has a present day population of 50,000.

It is situated on the banks of the river Mersey opposite Liverpool and counts, docking, ship building and shipping lines amongst its various industries.

Perfins: (i) B.C H 13,8 (5½)  
 (ii) BC H 14,10 (7)

Die (i) is not positively identified although, all copies seen with a legible postmark, usually Q V stamps, show it to have been used in Birkenhead.

Die (ii) is perforated in the Borough Treasurer's Department on a machine which is at least 40 years old. The machine has a six impression die perforating stamps side by side.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3s, 6d, 1/-, 1/6d.

2.15 BIRMINGHAM (CB) WARWICKSHIRE

The origin of Birmingham does not go back beyond Anglo-Saxon times and at the time of the Domesday survey was of less importance than Aston, which is now part of the borough.

It received its Charter in 1838 and attained the rank of city in 1889.

Today with a population of over a million it is the second largest city in England.

Perfins: (i) CB M }  
 (ii) CB H. 10,14 (6½) } Treasurer's  
 (iii) CB H 7,11 (4½) } & other Depts.  
 (iv) C.B/GAS 2H 8,15/10,10,10(5½) Gas Dept.  
 (v) CB/WD 2H 7,11/12,9 (4½) Water Dept.

The date of the introduction of perfins is unknown, but die (i) is found on QV 1d lilac & KE VII. Die (ii) is known on KG V to KG VI dark colours, and die (iii) is in current use. Of the remaining two dies, die (iv) appears to have been used during the period KE VII to KG VI, and die (v) is in current use.

The further information known about the current dies is,

- (iii) Supplied by Waterlow & Sons in denominations of, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, 9d, 1/- & 1/3d.  
 It is used by all Departments not yet possessing a franking machine.
- (v) Supplied by Sloper & Co., Ltd., in denominations of, ½d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d.

2.16 BLACKBURN (CB) LANCASHIRE

1/64

Blackburn is set in the midst of industrial Lancashire and has a population of about 106,000. Cotton is its largest single industry but by no means its only one, for it has many and varied engineering works in the area.

Perfin: BC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers since the early 1930's.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, 1/- 1/3.

2.17 BLACKPOOL (CB) LANCASHIRE

The town is an extremely popular seaside resort, famous for its tower, with a population of approximately 150,000.

The origin of its name is thought to be derived from a small stream (called locally a 'pool' or 'pull') which once drained Marton Mere into Spen Dyke and then flowed into the sea. The peaty nature of the ground through which the stream ran would cause discolouration, hence the name Blackpool.

The town received its Charter on 21st January 1875.

Perfins: (i) BC H 13,8 (5½) (1915)  
(ii) B.C. H 12,10 (8½) (1936)  
(iii) BC H 11,7 (4½) (current)

The length of time perfins have been employed is unknown, but the three dies above were in use in the years shown in the brackets. Our catalogue also gives the initials CB/B (see 2.19) but there is some doubt about this having been used by Blackpool and is, therefore, omitted from this list.

The supplier has always been J Sloper & Co.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/-.

2.18 BOOTLE (CB) LANCASHIRE

Bootle, which is a suburb of Liverpool, received its Charter on 30th December 1868, and achieved the status of County Borough in 1889.

It contains within its boundaries the northern part of the Mersey Docks which employs a large proportion of the 82,000 population.

Perfin: BC H 11,7 (4½)

The only fact known is that Slopers supply all perfins.

2.19 BOURNEMOUTH (CB) HAMPSHIRE

A town wholly of modern and remarkably rapid growth. The first house was built in 1810 and by the middle of the 19th century it still had only a few hundred population.

The village of that period is now the centre of the town and was situated in the valley of the Bourne, a small river from which the town derives its name.

It is a most popular seaside resort with a population exceeding 140,000.

The district was created a Borough in 1890 and in 1900 became a County Borough.

Perfin: CB/B 2H 7,11/11 (4½) 13½ wide

Note: A similar type exists on KG VI issues but has an overall width of 10½mm., and closer vertical spacing of the letters. This earlier type was not used by Bournemouth.

Perfins were first introduced in March 1962 and are supplied by Slopers.

Current values: 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d.

#### 2.20 BRADFORD (CB) YORKSHIRE

The City has great historic links with the past and probably started as a Saxon village. The origin of its name is unknown but was most likely derived from, 'Broad Ford' or 'The Ford at the Foot of the Brae'. The Domesday book called it BRADEFORD and in the 15th century it was frequently called BRADFORTH.

In 1847 the Borough was created from the towns of Bradford, Manningham, Horton, and Bovling by Charter of Incorporation.

Its staple industry has been wool. The first mill was established in 1798 and by 1841 there were 70 in existence.

Perfins: (i) BC/Y 2H 1+,8/8 (5)  
 (ii) BC H 11,7 (4½)

The date when perfins were first put into use is not known but die (i) was being perforated by hand machine in the Treasurer's Department prior to November 1935. From that date die (ii) has been used and stamps are supplied by Slopers.

#### 2.21 BRIDLINGTON (B) YORKSHIRE

A popular seaside resort in the East Riding of Yorkshire which was incorporated as a Borough in 1899.

The origin of the name is not known but it appears in the Domesday Book (1086) as BRETLINGTON whilst in other chapters (1147), it is written as BERLINGTON.

Perfin: BB/B 2H 11,11/11 (4½)

Perfins were first used on April 1st 1943 and since that date have been purchased from J Sloper & Co.

It is not clear what the three 'B's signify but they were adopted because they appear as a heraldic motif on the coat of arms.

2.22 BRIGHOUSE (E) YORKSHIRE

Situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire it is an industrial area which grew during the Industrial Revolution, although the woollen industry was well established during the sixteenth century.

The Borough was incorporated in 1893 and has a present day population of 30,5000.

Perfin: ✓ BC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins are purchased from J Sloper & co., and have been in use from about 1942.

2.23 BRIGHTON(CB) SUSSEX

The earliest mention of Brighton is in the Domesday book, (BRISTILMSTON, BRICHELMESTONE, BRIGHTHLMSTON).

From a fishing town in 1656 it became a fashionable seaside resort just over 100 years later which was much frequented by the Prince Regent who had a summer palace built there in 1787.

It was granted a Charter of Incorporation in 1854 and was made a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: ✓ BC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins have been used since at least 1939 and today are purchased from Slopers.

2.24 BRISTOL (C & CB)

In addition to being a County and County Borough, Bristol is one of the oldest cities in the United Kingdom.

It has many letters patent dating from 1188 to 1698, and at the time of the Domesday book was already a Royal Borough with a mint.

Bristol was created a county in 1373 and became a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: ✓ BC H 11,7 (4½)

The only fact known is that Slopers supply Bristol's perfins.

2.25 BURNLEY (CB) LANCASHIRE

Burnley is largely an industrial area set in the heart of Lancashire. Its principle industries are, cotton weaving, iron founding, and coal mining, which together employ the bulk of the 81,000 population.

It received its Charter of Incorporation as a Borough on 24th October 1861 and was created a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: ✓ BC H 13,8 (5½)

Perfins are produced in the Treasurer's Department on a four impression hand machine of unknown make.

It is believed that perfins were introduced in 1902 and that the machine has been in use since that time.

7/65

2.26 BURY (CB) LANCASHIRE

Bury is also situated in the heart of Lancashire just north of Manchester and has a staple industry in cotton weaving and numerous other engineering concerns.

The Borough was incorporated in 1876 having been governed by 27 Improvement Commissioners for the previous 30 years.

It has a present day population of over 58,000.

Perfin: /BC/BC 2H 14,8/14,8 (5½)

Perfins have been in use for approximately 30 years and are produced on a four die hand machine of unknown make in the Borough Treasurer's Department.

2.27 BURY St. EDMUNDS (B) SUFFOLK

The Roman settlement of Villa Faustina is believed to have existed here, and it was certainly one of the Saxon Royal Towns named BEODRICESWORTH.

In 903 King Edmund was buried in the town and, in 925 when the fame of the martyr King and the miracles reported as being performed at his shrine had become widely known, the name of the town was changed to St. Edmunds Bury.

The town was granted a Charter of Incorporation by James I in 1606.

Perfin: /B.B/ST.E 2H 11,11/9,6,9 (4½)

Perfins have been in use for many years but no records are available prior to 1945 so it has not been possible to ascertain dates.

Supplies of perfins are obtained from Slopers.

2.28 BURTON-ON-TRENT (CB) STAFFORDSHIRE

Burton is the seat of an enormous brewing trade, which was established in the town in 1708, and which today produces one tenth of the whole of the United Kingdom's production.

The superiority of the ales which is claimed for the area is said to be due to the use of well water impregnated with Sulphate of Lime.

Burton was incorporated on 3rd September 1878 and created a County Borough on 1st April 1901.

Perfin: /BT/C 2H 13,7/8 (5½)

It has not been possible to determine dates or period of use but it is clear that this die has been employed for at least 64 years. The earliest example seen so far is on a 1d lilac postmarked Burton-on-Trent and dated April 25th 1901.

2.29 BUXTON (B) DERBYSHIRE

Buxton has been famous as a Spa for hundreds of years, and although it is known that the Romans had baths fed by the hot and cold springs, no trace of these remain.

The derivation of the name is unknown but at the time of the Domesday survey it was called BECTUNE.

Buxton received its Charter of Incorporation in 1917

Perfin: BX/C 2H 11,9/7 (4½)

No records are available to show when perfins were first introduced, but it is believed to have been in the early 1920's.

Denominations from ½d to 6d have been used but ½d, 1d & 1½d are no longer stocked.

Waterlow supply perfins to this Council.

2.30 BARNES (B) SURREY

At the time of the Domesday survey, Barnes which is situated on the south side of the River Thames between Richmond and Putney, was recorded as BERNE.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1932, and on 1st April 1965 the Borough was merged with Richmond and Twickenham to form the new London borough of Richmond-Upon-Thames.

Perfin: ✓ BC H 11,7 (4½)

Slopers supplied perfins to this Council from 1956 until it ceased to exist on 1st April 1965.

2.31 BATTERSEA (B) LONDON, S.W.11.

Battersea ceased to exist as a separate authority on 1st April 1965 when it was merged with a part of Wandsworth to form the new London borough of Wandsworth.

The area is largely residential but it has several large factories by the river. The art of enamelling was introduced at a works in Battersea about 1750.

An early form of its name was PATRICSEY or Peter's Island.

Perfin: ✓ B/BC 2H 11/11,7 (4½)

It is not known how long perfins have been in use but they were supplied by Slopers from some date prior to 1939.

2.32 BECKENHAM (B) KENT

9/65

The Borough is largely residential and owes its rapid development during the last decade of the 19th century to its popularity as a place of residence for London business men.

It received a Charter of Incorporation in 1935, and then ceased to exist as a separate authority when it was incorporated into the new London borough of Bromley on 1st April 1965.

Perfin: - BC H 11,7 (4½)

The date when first used is not known but perfins were supplied by Slopers.

Use was limited to schools and outside departments of the Council as the bulk of the mail passed through a franking machine.

2.33 BRENTFORD & CHISWICK (B) MIDDLESEX

The Borough first came into being in 1927 as an Urban District when the two previous Urban Districts were merged. It was later granted a Charter of Incorporation on 28th August 1932.

Brentford was a centre of government in Saxon times and in more recent years became the County town of Middlesex.

On 1st April 1965 it was merged with Feltham and Heston & Isleworth to form the new London borough of Hounslow.

Perfin: C/BC 2H 7/11,7 (4½)

The date when perfins were adopted is not known but the perforation of stamps for the former Chiswick Urban District was continued when the amalgamation with Brentford took place.

It is assumed that a different die was in use prior to 1927.

2.34 BRIERLY HILL (UDC) STAFFORDSHIRE

13th century records tell of local "sea coal" being mined in the area but today one of its major industries is the making of glass. Other industries include iron and steel.

The Urban District was formed in 1894 and includes the Parishes of Wall Heath, Kingwinford, Pesnett, and Brierly Hill.

Perfin: BH/UDC 2H 11,10/8,9,7 (4½)

Perfins were adopted in November 1954 and are supplied by Slopers in denominations of ½d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 4½d, and 6d.

### 3.1 CAMBERWELL (B) LONDON, S.E.5.

2/64

The fourth largest of London's boroughs, Camberwell includes the districts of Peckham, Nunhead, and Dulwich within its boundaries.

The Green at Camberwell was once famous for its fairs.

Camberwell appears in the Domesday book but its derivation is unknown.

Perfin: - BC H 11,7 (4½)

The only thing known about this council's perfins, other than the type, is that they are supplied by Slopers.

### 3.2 CAMBRIDGE (B) CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Cambridge is one of Britain's youngest cities, having been granted this status on 21st March 1951, although the earliest charter in its possession was granted by King John in 1207.

The City owes its growth to a ford over the river Cam, and the Roman name for the City is believed to have been CAMBORITUM. The present name is a corruption of the original, GRANTABRIDGE or GRANTEBRYCGE. GRANTA being the earlier and still alternative name for the river Cam.

Perfins: (i) 

      (ii) CBC S 7,12,8 (5½)  
      (iii) C/BC 2H 7/11,7 (4½)

Die (i) was in use between 1911 and 1922 and stamps were supplied by Waterlow Brothers & Layton as Waterlow & Sons Ltd., were known in those days.

Die (ii) is recorded as being used by Cambridge but has not been confirmed by the author, however, initials took over from the crest in 1922 and it is a likely identification.

Die (iii) is the current one supplied by Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

### 3.3 CANTERBURY (CB) KENT

Canterbury which is the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Church is one of the oldest pre-Roman towns.

Its earliest charter is one granted by Henry II which confirmed former privileges.

The Saxon form of its name was CANTWARABURGH meaning the town of the men of Kent.

Perfin: / C/CC 2H 7/7,7 (4½)

All denominations in common use up to the value of 1/- have been supplied by J Sloper & Co., for at least the past 20 years.

### 3.4 CARDIFF (CB) GLAMORGAN

2/64

Cardiff has no pre-Roman history but was a Roman station during their occupation of Britain.

In the 12th century its name was spelt variously, KAIRDIF, CAIRTI, and KARDID. The Welsh form CAERDYDD suggests "the fort of Didius" and not Caer Daf, "the fortress on the Taff" as it is suggested sometimes.

It was created a county borough in 1888 and achieved the status of City in 1905. In 1955 Cardiff was proclaimed the Capital of Wales.

Perfins: (i) 

(ii) CC H 7,7 (4½)

Nothing is known other than the supplier being Slopers.

### 3.5 CARLISLE (CB) CUMBERLAND

The Romano-British city of LUGUWALLIUM occupied the present site although the first mention of the City in documents, (CARE LUEL, KALIOL) was in 685 when it went under the name of LUEL.

The City was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century and it vanishes from history until 1092 when it was re-established by William Rufus.

The first charter granted to Carlisle was one by Henry II in 1158. The City became a County Borough in 1914.

Perfins: (i) 

(ii) CLE/C 2H 11,6,9/11 (6,4½,4½/5½)

(iii) CLE/C 2H 7,6,9/7 (4½)

The date when perfins were first introduced is unknown but Die (i) was in use up to 1920 and Die (iii) is in current use. Perfins have always been supplied by Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

### 3.6 CARLTON (UDC) NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The district adjoins the City of Nottingham and is closely linked with it in character and history.

The urban area was enlarged in 1935 to include the Parishes of Colwick and Gedling. It has a present day population of 37,000

Perfins: (i) CU/DC 2H 8,10/11,8 (5)  
(ii) CU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)

The date when perfins were first used is not known but they have been in use for many years. Initially they were supplied by Slopers but were later purchased from Waterlows.

Which of the above dies came first is unknown but Die (ii) is in current usage by other councils who are supplied by Slopers

This Authority no longer uses perfins since they recently installed a franking machine.

3.7 CARSHALTON (UDC) SURREY

2/64

Perfin: CU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)

No details are known of this Council's perfins but the type used is obviously the work of Sl pers.

3.8 CASTLEFORD (B) YORKSHIRE

Castleford is one of England's youngest boroughs, having been granted a charter in 1955, although it became a local government area as early as 1851 when the Board of Health for Castleford was established. It became an Urban District in 1894.

In Roman times Castleford was known as LEGIOLEUM or LEGECIUM but its present name is derived from the Saxon meaning the ford by the camp.

It has been connected with the pottery industry for many years but its main industry today is coal mining.

Perfin: S/C/BC 2H 7/11,7 (4½)

Perfins were first used in October 1961 and are supplied by J Sloper & Co.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, 1/-, 1/6d.

3.9 CATERHAM & WALLINGTON (UDC) SURREY

The Council was first constituted as the Caterham Urban District in 1899, and in 1929 the administrative area was extended to include Wallington when the Council's title was changed to its present designation.

Due to its proximity to London, (18 miles by road or rail), the district has become a favorite residential area for people working in London.

Perfin: C&W/C 2H 7,12,12/7 (4½)la

Perfins are supplied by Slopers in denominations of 2d, 2½d, 3d, & 4½d, but the period of use is not known.

3.10 CHANCTOBURY (RDC) SUSSEX

The district which has a population of over 23,000 is divided into eighteen parishes. It came into being as a Rural District in 1933 taking its name from the Chanctonbury Ring, a circle of trees planted on the Downs in the 18th century.

It is an area mainly agricultural in nature. The largest mushroom farm in Europe is situated in Thakenham Parish.

Perfin: CR/DC 2H 7,10/9,7 (4½)

Slopers have supplied perfins to this Council since 1933 and all stamps up to the value of 6d are perforated.

The Council Offices are situated at Storrington, Pulborough and its mail would be postmarked as such.

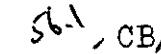
### 3.11 CHELSEA (B) LONDON, S.W.3.

3/64

Chelsea is the third smallest of the London boroughs.

In 787 it was known as CEAL CHYTHE (hythe : Haven) and a similar name appears in Saxon charters in the 11th century.

In the 16th century it was known as CHELCITH. The later suffix 'EY' or 'EA' describes the insular character of the land on which it is situated whilst the prefix indicates a gravel bank.

Perfin:  CB/C 2H 7,11/7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since 1945 and are supplied by Slopers in denominations of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 6d, & 1/-.

### 3.12 CHELTENHAM (B) GLOUCESTERSHIRE

The town as it is known today was founded on the chance discovery of its medicinal waters nearly 200 years ago. People came to take the waters and the town grew, and as many stayed to make it their home, Cheltenham became a beautiful Regency town.

The visit of King George III in 1788 undoubtedly gave Cheltenham its first distinction as an inland spa.

Perfins: (i)   
C. C.

(ii) CC H 7,7 (4½)

Due to the destruction of records it has been impossible to obtain confirmation of the shield design from the Council authorities although it has been reported by other sources.

Die (ii) is currently used on values of 2d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, & 3d supplied by Slopers.

### 3.13 CHERTSEY (UDC) SURREY

The history of Chertsey began with the founding of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter and was called CEROTESEGE in the Abbey's early charter. In the Domesday Survey the name appears as CERTESYG, but by the 14th century it had become CHERTESAY.

Although only 25 miles from London, the district has resisted the usual large scale development and the modern tendency to become a London dormitory town.

Perfin: CU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins only came into use by this council in July 1960 and are supplied by J. Sloper & Co., in values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, & 6d.

At present most of the Council's postages are paid by means of a franking machine so that the use of perfins is limited.

### 3.14 CHESHUNT (UDC) HERTFORDSHIRE

Situated on the borders of Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex the district has a present day population of 31,100.

Finds in the area indicate that a Romano-British settlement existed there.

Other links with the past are a Benedictine Nunnery which existed in the 13th century, and a mansion "The Greate House" which once belonged to Cardinal Woseley.

Perfin: CU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins were first used in 1951 and are supplied by Slopers.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, & 6d.

The Council Offices are at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, so that perfins with such a postmark can be allocated to Cheshunt.

### 3.15 CHESTER (CB) CHESHIRE

The history of Chester dates back to Roman times when the Station of Deva was founded in AD 48. The City became the permanent quarters of Legio XX Valera Vitrix but was destroyed in 614 and lay in ruins until 907 when Aethelflaed rebuilt the walls and the Monastery of St. Werburgh.

The Saxon form of its name was LEGANCEASTER.

Chester was incorporated in 1506 and created a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: C/BC 2H 7/11,7 (4½)

This Authority has been using perfins since about 1948 and obtain their supplies from Slopers.

Current values perforated: ½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, & 6d.

### 3.16 CHESTERFIELD (B) DERBYSHIRE

The town of Chesterfield is over 1,000 years old and is thought to be the place known to the Romans as LUTUDARUM.

A hundred years ago it was a small marketing town of not more than 5,000 people, but today it is a busy industrial centre of almost 70,000 population, where large engineering works compete with mining as the main source of employment.

Perfin: CC H 7,7 (4½)

Perfins were introduced early in 1930 and have been supplied by J. Sloper & Company since that date.

The values perforated today are: 2½d, 3d, 4½d, & 6d.

3.17 COLNE (B) LANCASHIRE

There is some doubt about the origin of Colne, although some evidence exists of a pre-Roman settlement in the district, but it is not until Norman times that one can really start to trace its history.

In the 12th century Colne was a market town but by 1600 it had become primarily a manufacturing town for the woollen industry. Later, when cotton was introduced to Lancashire, it gradually replaced wool until in 1824 there were 22 cotton manufacturers and only 3 wool weavers in Colne.

Colne became a borough in 1895 and today has a population of approximately 20,000.

Perfin: Cc C inside C 21,8 (14,6)

This type is perforated on a small hand machine containing two dies but has not been used on postage stamps since May 1958 when a franking machine was installed. It is, however, still used for 2d receipt stamps.

3.18 COLNE VALLEY (UDC) YORKSHIRE

This Council is a comparatively young local authority, and was formed in 1937 when administrative changes in the West Riding of Yorkshire caused the amalgamation of many former local authorities into larger ones.

Colne Valley, which derives its name from the River Colne was formed from the Urban Districts of Golcar, Linthwaite, Marsden, Scammonden and Slaithwaite.

The district has a population exceeding 21,000 and its main industries are connected with wool.

Perfin: C/V 2H 7/7 (4½)

Perfins were first used about 1954 and are supplied by Slopers.

Current values:- ½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d.

3.19 COULSDON & PURLEY (UDC) SURREY

The district comprising Coulsdon, Hooley, Purley, Selsdon, Sanderstead, Farleigh, and Kemley is a noted residential area and has very little large industry.

Finds in the area indicate that, Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anlo-Saxon settlements have all existed there in their turn.

Perfin: C&P/C 2H 7,12,8/7 (4½) 1a

Perfins first came into use during 1941 and since that date have been supplied by Slopers.

3.20 CRAWLEY (UDC) SUSSEX

What had been a small country market town since Norman times became the site of one of the first great new towns to be developed after the 1939-45 war.

In 1946 the Crawley Development Corporation was set up to develop the town and a number of surrounding villages into an industrial and residential area. In 1956 the district was created an urban area and its administration handed over to the newly elected council.

The Development Corporation was finally wound up in 1962 and its property handed over to the Commission For The New Towns appointed for this purpose.

Perfins: (i) CD/C 2H 7,9/7 (4½)  
 (ii) CU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)  
 (iii) CN/T 2H 7,11/6 (4½)

Type (i) was used by the Development Corporation from 1950 to 1962 and type (ii) since 1956 by the present Council. Type (iii) whilst not strictly a council perfin, has been used by the Crawley Executive of the Commission for the New Towns since it was set up in 1962.

All types have been supplied by Slopers.

3.21 CREWE (B) CHESHIRE

Crewe was almost wholly created by the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway Company, and was built on an estate called Oak Farm. The site of the town consisted only of a farmhouse in open countryside in 1841.

It received its Charter in 1877 and today is still very much dependent upon the railway which provides the livelihood for most of the 51,200 population.

Perfin: CC H 7,7 (4½)

The date first used is not known but they have been supplied by J. Sloper & Co., since at least 1948.

Present denominations in use are :- ½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/- and 1d, 1½d, & 4½d values have been used in the past.

3.22 CROSBY (B) LANCASHIRE

In 1937 the urban districts of Great Crosby and of Waterloo with Seaforth, including Blundellsand, Little Crosby, and Hightown, were united into the Borough of Crosby with a population of over 58,000.

The derivation of Crosby is from "the place of the cross" and a cross on The Green still marks the site of St. Michael's Well where proclamations of the Court of the Manor of Crosby were made.

Perfin: CC H 7,7 (4½)

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers for over 25 years but since July 1963 a franking machine has been taking over.

3.23 CROYDON (CB) SURREY

5/64

The original site of the town mentioned in the Domesday Book was further west than the present one and still earlier settlement is indicated by pre-historic remain discovered at Addington park.

Croydon is one of the largest towns in the south of England with a population of 250,000.

It received its Charter of Incorporation in 1883 and was created a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: CC H 7,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use for over 30 years and are supplied by Slopers.

Values in use over the years have been:- ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, & 6d.

3.24 COVENTRY (CB) WARWICKSHIRE

The City owes its existence to the foundation of a Benedictine Monastery by Earl Leofric and his wife Godgyfu (Lady Godiva), in 1043. The early French influence is seen in original forms of its name COVENTREU, COVENTRE.

The earliest charter was granted by Ranulf the Earl of Chester in 1153 and it received a Charter of Incorporation in 1345.

In 1451 Coventry became a separate county but was rejoined to Warwickshire in 1842.

The City was created a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: CC H 7,7 (4½)

Period of use unknown but they are supplied by Slopers.

### 3.25 CHIGWELL (UDC) ESSEX

Although Chigwell was mentioned in the Domesday Book, the Urban District was only formed in 1933 from the parishes of Buckhurst Hill, Chigwell, and Loughton.

In April 1965 the southern part of the Urban District was incorporated into the newly formed London Borough of Redbridge.

The area is primarily residential although some industry is contained within its boundaries.

Perfin: CU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins were first put into use in January 1963 and are supplied by Slopers.

### 3.26 CHINGFORD (B) ESSEX

Chingford was incorporated as a Borough in 1938 and was developed as a residential area with a present day population of over 46,000.

It is situated on the fringe of the Green Belt and has many acres of forest land.

The Borough ceased to exist as a separate authority in April 1965 when it was merged with Leyton and Walthamstow to form the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Perfin: CBC No other details.

This Council used perfins from the late 1930's until November 1948 when a franking machine was installed.

#### 4.1 DARLINGTON (C.B.) DURHAM

5/64

The prosperity of Darlington, which is believed to have derived its name from the River Dare and the Saxon word TON meaning settlement, really dates from the building of the world's first public railway, the Stockton and Darlington line. This was opened in September 1825 when the first train made the journey from Shildon to Stockton calling at Darlington en route.

Darlington was granted a Charter of Incorporation by Queen Victoria in 1867, and was created a county borough in 1915.

Perfin: D.C. H 11,8 (4½)

Perforated stamps have been in use for at least 40 years and are produced in the Borough Treasurer's Department on a small hand machine.

Any current issue (including commems.) in values of 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, 9d & 1/- have been used during the period of use.

#### 4.2 DEAL (B) KENT

Deal was one of the Liberties of the Cinque Ports and received its Charter in 1699.

In the Domesday Book it was variously referred to as DOLA, DELE and DALE.

Deal is also believed to have been the landing place of Julius Caesar.

Perfin: D/BC 2H 9/11,7 (4½)

The period of use of perfins by this Council was relatively short, commencing in December 1956 and ending in March 1961 just prior to the installation of a franking machine.

During the period of use all values from ½d to 6d inclusive were supplied by J. Sloper & Co.

#### 4.3 DERBY (C.B.) DERBYSHIRE

Derby with a population of some 140,000 is a really large and thriving centre of industry.

One of Derby's earliest charters (1204) included the right to dye or colour cloth - a privilege only accorded to Derby in those days. The earliest silk mill in Britain was built there by John Lombe in 1717.

The famous porcelain industry was started in 1750 and later when George III gave permission for a crown to be placed on each piece of china, the product became known as Crown Derby.

Perfin: DC H 9,7 (4½)

No details known except that the current perfins are obviously supplied by Slopers.

4.4 DEPTFORD (B) LONDON S.E.14

The origins of Deptford which has a present day population of 69,000 is not too clear, but its name has a connection with a ford over the Ravenbourne, a stream entering the Thames via Deptford Creek.

At one period Deptford had a close association with the Navy but that ended when the dockyard ceased to be used in 1869.

Perfin DC H 9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since before 1930 and are supplied by Slopers.

4.5 DEVONSHIRE (C)

Devonshire is renowned for its cream, its countryside, and its coastline, all of which attract holiday makers to the county.

It has had close connections with the British Navy for many centuries. Some of Devon's best known sailors were the sea-dogs of Elizabeth 1's reign; Drake, Raleigh, Grenville, and Gilbert.

At one time it was famous for hand weaving. Axminster has given its name to a type of carpet and, Honiton its name to a type of lace, but neither place makes its own product now.

Perfin Dv/CC 2H 9,5/7,7 (4½,3/4½)

This type was used during the period 1948 to 1958. In 1958 the system was discontinued because of the gradual introduction of a franking machine.

Values perforated were:- ½d, 1d, 2½d, 3d, 6d.

4.6 DONCASTER (CB) YORKSHIRE

The history of Doncaster dates back to Roman times when it is thought that the town had the name of DANUM. In the Domesday survey it is mentioned as DONECASTRE, and in 1194 when Richard 1 gave the town its first Royal Charter the name had become DANECASTRE.

From a quiet agricultural town in the middle of the last century, Doncaster has become the centre of the great South Yorkshire coal field and a busy industrial area.

It was created a County Borough on April 1st 1927.

Perfin DC H 9,7 (4½)

Period of use is unknown but they have always been supplied by Slopers.

Current values in use are; 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, & 1/-.

Use of 1d stamps ceased some 5 years ago and ½d values are now also largely out of use.

4.7 DONCASTER (RDC) YORKSHIRE

Perfin DR/DC H 9,10/9,7 (4½)  
 Period of use unknown but its use ceased a few years ago when a franking machine was installed.

Stamps in all values up to 6d were supplied by Slopers.

4.8 DORKING & HORLEY (RDC) SURREY

The district which has a population of 32,4000 is mainly agricultural, although there are many brick fields, sand pits, and lime works in the area.

Horley Parish contains some light industry and Gatwick Airport is wholly within the rural district.

Dorking & Horley was constituted as a rural district on 1st April 1933.

Perfins: (i) D.H./R.D.C. 11,12/11,11,8 (4½) 214  
 (ii) DH/RDC 11,12/11,11,8 (4½) 212  
 (iii) DH/RDC 9,10/10,9,7 (4½) 211

Die (i) is known on KGV stamps and die (ii) comes from a small hand machine which was purchased in 1947. It is not known whether the 1947 machine had pins forming the stops between letters when it was purchased, but in all other respects dies (i) and (ii) appear to be identical.

Die (iii) is in current usage on stamps purchased from Sloper.

4.9 DUDLEY (CB) WORCESTERSHIRE

Dudley has the distinction, which is almost certainly unique, of belonging to one county and yet being completely surrounded by another. This situation has existed since Norman times at least, but is shortly to be remedied. In 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government announced his intention of creating an enlarged County Borough on Dudley in 1964. As the greater part of the area to be encompassed by the new County Borough is in Staffordshire, he proposes to bring Dudley within that county.

Dudley was a settlement in very early times and the town's name is probably of Saxon derivation, originating in some such form as "Dudda's Lea or Ley" of land.

Perfin DC H 9,7 (4½)

This council first adopted perfins in 1937 and has used them continuously since then in all values from ½d to 1/-.

The source of supply is obviously Slopers.

7/64

4.10 DURHAM (C)

Durham is probably most famous for its coal which has been mined since Roman times and which provides the livelihood for about 20% of the population.

Another of the County's major industries is shipbuilding with towns like Jarrow, Gateshead, Sunderland, and Hartlepools producing approximately two fifths of all the ships built in the United Kingdom.

Perfins:- eight different departments possess small hand machines and the perfins types are given below together with a few notes on the present state of the machines.

(i) CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT.

C.C. H 9,9 (5) Childrens Committee.

Single die machine of unknown make. The first 'C' has lower end pin missing so that it appears to have only 8 holes.

(ii) SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

CC/S 2H 8,8/11 (6) County Surveyor's Dept.

Single impression machine giving a good clean perforation. Make of machine unknown.

(iii) LAND AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

DAC H 11,10,8 (6) Durham Agricultural Committees.

Single die machine of unknown make. The pin forming the bar of the 'A' is missing such that the perfins appears to be DVC.

(iv) TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

D.C/A 2H 11,9/10 (6) Durham County Accounts.

A two die machine perforating side by side. The make of machine is not known and no pins appear to be missing although they seem to be so blunt that many of the holes do not get pierced properly.

The designation "County Accountant" was changed to "County Treasurer" in 1947 but the original perforator has continued to be used.

(v) HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

D.C./H.C. 2H 11,8/12,8 (4½) Durham County Health Department.

Six die machine perforating stamps side by side. The manufacturer's and supplier's names are stated on the machine as being, "JUMBO PERFORATING PRESS (Van der Velde Limited)".

4.10 DURHAM Continued.

3/69

(vi) PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DCC/P 2H 11,8,8/9 (6) Durham County Council  
Planning

Two die machine perforating side by side. Make unknown. Left hand die has two pins missing in the upright of the 'P', whi 1st the right hand die has lost the lower corner pin of the 'D' and upper centre pin of the middle 'C'

(vii) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

DC/WM 2H 11,8/15,15 (6/5½) Durham County Weights  
and Measures

Two die machine perforating stamps side by side. Make of machine unknown.

(viii) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

E.C/D 2H 10,8/10 (6) Education Committee,  
Durham

Six die machine perforating in two rows of three. No pins are missing but the machine gives a very unclean cut.

4.11 DARWEN (B) LANCASHIRE

Darwen which received its Charter of Incorporation in 1878 has a population of 30,000.

Its main industries are the manufacture of cotton goods, paper and paints.

Perfin: DC/D 2H 12,8/12 (4)

The date of the introduction of perfins by this Authority is not known although it is believed to have been about 1910. Their use has been discontinued for some years but again dates are unknown.

The machine still exists but has a broken spring and contains two dies which perforates stamps side by side.

Note: This page replaces  
one previously issued  
dated 7/64

### 5.1 EALING (B) MIDDLESEX

8/64

The history of Ealing is obscure and no mention is made of it in the Domesday book.

Today, with a population of 183,300, Ealing is mainly residential and has the distinction of being the oldest borough in Middlesex, and the second largest non county borough in England and Wales.

Ealing was incorporated as a borough in 1901 and in 1926 was further enlarged by the inclusion of the former Urban District of Greenford and Hanwell.

Perfin: EC H 9,7 (4½)

Stamps have been perforated for over 30 years and are supplied by Slopers.

Current values used are: 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d.

### 5.2 EAST BARNET (UDC) HERTFORDSHIRE

The Urban District was created under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894, and prior to that date was administered by the East Barnet Valley Local Board established in 1874.

The district consists of three parishes, East Barnet, Barnet Vale and Monken Hadley, the latter of which is within the geographical boundary of Middlesex but was included in the County of Hertfordshire for administrative purposes.

Perfin: EB/UDC 2H 9,11/8,9,7 (4½)

Perfins were used during the period 1945 - 1951 and were supplied by Slopers.

### 5.3 EASTBOURNE (CB) SUSSEX

Eastbourne is an extremely popular holiday resort on the south coast of England with a coastline which stretches for 8 miles.

It is a comparatively modern town, its charter only dating from 1883, yet the district was occupied in Celtic times and both Roman and Saxon settlements existed there.

Perfins:	(i)	E.B.C	H	10,13,8	(5½)	✓
	(ii)	E.C.	H	10,8	(5½)	✓
	(iii)	EC	H	10,8	(5½)	✓

Die (i) is given in our catalogue but I have been unable to obtain independent confirmation and is listed here as a 'probable'.

Die (ii) should similarly be treated as a 'probable' although it is believed to be an earlier example of die (iii) before the pins forming the stops were broken. Die (ii) perforations are much cleaner than the current die (iii) which appear as though each hole was made by a pin.

The machine producing (iii) is over 30 years old and contains four dies in a block of four.

5.4 EAST HAM (CB) ESSEX

Although mainly residential, East Ham does have some important industrial undertakings which include the Royal Group of Docks.

The Borough has grown rapidly during the past 100 years with the population increasing from 3,000 to the present total of 111,000. It received a Charter of Incorporation in 1904 and was created a County Borough in 1914.

Perfin: EHC H 9,10,7 (4½)

The length of time perfins have been in use is not known but the above die has been in use for a number of years on stamps supplied by Slopers.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/3d.

5.5 EAST RETFORD (B) NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The name Retford comes from the 'Red Ford' where the River Idle flowed over a stratum of red clay near the bridge joining East and West Retford.

Its name was written as REDFORDE in the Domesday book but in later centuries was known as ESTE REDDFURTHE and EST REDEFORD.

The Borough has Charters dating from 1313 but it is known that earlier Charters existed which have since been lost. One writer gives Richard I as the Towns first benefactor.

Perfin ERC H 9,10,7 (4½)

The use of perfins commenced on 1st April 1949 and since that date have been supplied by Slopers.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d.

5.6 EASTWOOD (UDC) NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The earliest mention of Eastwood is in the Domesday Book when it was described as a Manor of four Bovats (50 acres approx.) and its name variously spelt as ESTWIC and ESTWAYTE.

In 1896 and again in 1935 the Urban District was enlarged so that today it covers an area of 1,179 acres.

The main industry employing the bulk of the population is coal-mining although no shaft is actually situated within the Urban District.

Perfin EU/DC 2H 9,8/9,7 (4½)

NOTE: The die referred to has an overall measurement across the E and U (centres of holes) of 10½ mm.

Another die exists with a measurement of 9½ mm. which is known on KG VI and KE VIII issues. It is not known whether this was used by Redford.

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers for over 15 years but due to the recent introduction of a franking machine they are gradually being discontinued.

Current values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d.

5.7 EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE (C)

Yorkshire is by far the largest county in England and covers one eighth of the land surface.

At the time of the Danish conquest of northern England in the 9th century the Danes kept the boundaries of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Deira, which was roughly the same as Yorkshire, but divided it into three areas and called them Thirdings. These Thirdings remain as the North, East & West Ridings and each has its own centre of local government.

Perfins:	(i)	ER/CC	2H	10,12/8,8	(4)
	(ii)	FR/CC	2H	9,10/7,7	(4½)

Perfins were first used over 40 years ago but the actual date is unknown. Similarly, it is not known when die (ii) took over from die (i) or who supplied perfins before the change over. Slopers supply stamps with the current die (ii).

5.8 EDMONTON (B) MIDDLESEX

Although closely bound to London by innumerable ties, and is to be incorporated into its boundaries in 1965, Edmonton is not strictly speaking a part of London at present. The district has a character of its own. It is thought to have originated in Celtic times and there is much evidence of Roman occupation.

The name is of Saxon origin and was probably in its first form EADHELMES TUN but throughout the years it has had many spellings, some of which are; ADELMETONE in 1086, EDELMSTUN in 1235 EDELMYNGTON in 1422, EDELMETON, EDMUNDTON, EDMONTON in 1535.

Perfin;	E/BC	2H	9/11,7	(4½)
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Perforated stamps were introduced during the 1939-45 war and were discontinued towards the end of 1960. Slopers supplied the stamps in values of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/-

5.9 ELLESMORE PORT (B) CHESHIRE

Ellesmere Port is a very young borough having only been incorporated in 1955. Even as an urban district it only dated from 1902 although, the villages from which it was formed date back to before the Norman Conquest.

In the earlier part of the 19th century the district was something of a holiday resort for Manchester and Liverpool, but during the years 1887-94 the Manchester Ship Canal was constructed and this was the beginning of the modern industrial centre the district has become today.

Perfin	EPC	H	9,8,7	(4½)
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This Corporation commenced the use of perfins about 1953 and have used denominations of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d & 6d since that date.

Perfins are supplied by Slopers.

5.10 ENFIELD (B) MIDDLESEX

10/64

The name is of Anglo-Saxon derivation signifying "FOREST CLEARING".

Enfield Chase was at one time a royal preserve but was disafforested in 1777.

The Borough which is largely residential, and which has a population of 109,670, was incorporated on 29th March 1955.

Perfin: B/OF/E 3H 11/8,7/9 (4½)

Perfins were first used in May 1955 and are supplied by Slopers.

Values perforated: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d. 4½d, 6d, although 1d and 1½d values have now been discontinued.

5.11 EPPING & ONGAR (RDC) ESSEX

This authority was created on 1st April 1955 when part of the Epping Rural District was merged with the Ongar Rural District to form a new administrative region covering 118 square miles and some 29 Parishes.

The Council Offices are situated in the town of Epping which became a separate urban district in 1896, and which is completely surrounded by the rural district.

The derivation of the names Epping and Ongar are from the Saxon, Epping - "UPLAND DWELLERS", Ongar - "GRASSLAND".

Perfin: EO/DC 2H 9,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been used since the present authority was set up, and stamps are obtained from Slopers in values of, ½d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, & 6d.

5.12 EPSOM & EWELL (B) SURREY

Documents of AD 675, 933, and 967 show that EBESHAM & EUUELLE were villages of some size long before the Norman Conquest. The Domesday Survey records them as EVESHAM and ETWELLE.

Epsom itself was created an Urban District in 1848, and in 1933 the parishes of Ewell and Cuddington were added to it.

In 1934 the name was changed to Epsom & Ewell Urban District, and 1937 saw the District incorporated as a Borough.

Epsom, of course, is famous for horse racing and the Derby which has been run there every year since 1780.

Perfin: E&E/C 2H 9,12,9/7 (4½)

Perfins were first put into use in December 1947 when the Corporation first ordered values of ½d, 1d½ 2½d, & 6d from Slopers.

Today values of ½d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, & 6d are in use.

### 5.13 ERITH (B) KENT

10/64

The earliest historical mention of Erith is dated AD 695 when Erconwald, "Bishop of the East Saxons" granted some cottages in Swanscombe and EARHYTH to the nunnery at Barking. Since then its name has been spelt variously, ERHETHE and ERHIGTH, and appears in PEPYS DIARY as ERIFFE. The latter part of the name signifies "haven" or "harbour", and it is now accepted that the first syllable means "muddy".

In the reign of Henry VIII Erith was a Royal Dockyard, but shipping has now given way to other major industries.

Perfin: E/BC 8/10,7 (4½)

First introduced in 1946 and are obtained from Slopers.

Values used: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/-.

In 1952 a Neo-Post franking machine was introduced and as a result the use of perfins has been considerably reduced.

### 5.14 ESSEX (C)

In Roman times Colchester was one of the chief towns in England but it was destroyed by Queen Boadicea in AD 61 when she revolted against Roman rule.

The Saxons began to settle in Essex about the year 400 and the name of the County actually means "The land of the East Saxons". Their earliest settlements are shown by the name of places ending in -ING, -HAM, -TON.

Perfin: ECC H 9,7,7 (4½)

The date when perfins were first used is not known but it was well before 1939.

They are supplied by Slopers in current values of, ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, & 1/-.

### 5.15 EXETER (C) DEVON

The City of Exeter is the County Town of Devon but it was actually created a county in its own right by Chater in 1537.

The City owes its origin to the Romans who built a camp on the River Exe. It was destroyed in 1003 during one of the last of the Danish raids, and in 1068 the rebuilt town was besieged and captured by William the Conqueror when the citizens refused to accept him as King.

Perfins: (i) EC H 10,10 (8)  
(ii) EC H 9,7 (4½)

No records are available confirming the use of type (i), or when (ii) was actually first used although it is believed to have been during the 1940's.

Stamps are supplied by Slopers in values of, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 4½d, 6d, & 1/-

11/64

5.16 EXMOUTH (UDC) DEVON

Exmouth is a very popular seaside resort which, as its name suggests, is situated at the mouth of the River Exe.

It has a present day population of over 19,000.

Perfin: FU/DC 2H 9,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use by this authority since 1936 and are supplied by Slopers.

11/64

### 6.1 FAREHAM (UDC) HAMPSHIRE

Fareham is the largest urban district in Hampshire covering some 18,350 acres, and the town itself is built around Fareham Creek which was an anchorage of the Royal Navy in the days of wooden sailing ships.

When the Domesday Book was compiled the area forming the present Urban District consisted of three great Manors of England - FERNEHAM (Fareham), TICEFELLE (Tichfield), and PORTCESTRE (Porchester)

Perfin: F.U/D.C 2H 8,8/11,8 (4½)

Perfins were first adopted in November 1950 and are produced in the Treasurer's Department on a perforator of unknown make. The machine perforates a block of four stamps in a single operation.

At the present time two pins are missing, the upper left hand pin of the 'U' in the lower left hand die, and the lower of the three centre pins forming the upright of the 'D' in the lower right hand die.

### 6.2 FELTHAM (UDC) MIDDLESEX

Feltham first appears in a charter dated 969 and derived its name from FELD - "Open Place".

The district which is largely residential includes a part of London Airport and has a population of 51,700.

Perfin: FU/DC 2H 7,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since about 1947 and are supplied by Slopers.

Current values perforated are, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4½d, 1/-, 1/6. In the past ½d and 1d stamps were also used.

### 6.3 FINCHLEY (B) HERTFORDSHIRE

Finchley does not appear in the Domesday Book and was largely uncultivated until the 18th century.

Finchley Common was one of the notorious resorts of Highwaymen near London and was the favorite haunt of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard.

The Borough which received its Charter on the 5th July 1933 is mainly residential with a population of 69,150.

Perfin: FC H 7,7 (4½)

Nothing is known about this council's perfins except that the type in current use is obviously the work of Slopers.

6.4 FINSBURY (B) LONDON E.C.1.

11/64

An early form of the name was VYNESBURY but the derivation is unknown.

The district was a frequent resort of Pepys who mentions its houses of entertainment, wrestling, and other pastimes.

It has a population of 32,540 which increases in the daytime to some 150,000.

Perfin: F/BC 2H 7/11,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since at least 1934 and are supplied by J Sloper.

6.5 FLAXTON (RDC) YORKSHIRE

Situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Rural District consists of 21 separate parishes and covers a total area of 36,250 acres.

Apart from one or two villages the district was, in previous times, under forest and today remains mainly agricultural in nature.

Perfin: FR/DC 2H 7,10/9,7 (4½)

It is not known when the measure was first adopted but perfins ceased to be used about 1954.

6.6 FLEETWOOD (B) LANCASHIRE

Fleetwood is a very popular seaside resort on the west coast of England with 4½ miles of promenade.

In addition to the holiday industry it has many connections with the sea. There are two docks within the Borough, a Navigational Training School, and a harbour which houses the many fishing vessels and shrimp boats operating from the area.

Fleetwood, which has been termed "Gateway of the West" for the fishing industry, received its Charter of Incorporation in 18

Perfin: FC H 7,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since 1934 and are presently obtained from Slopers.

Current values in use are, ½d to 3d inclusive plus 6d and 1/-.

6.7 FOLKESTONE (B) KENT

Originally called FOLCESTAN the town has a history dating from Saxon times when Eadbald, King of Kent, built a castle there in 630, although it is believed to have been some kind of naval headquarters in Roman times.

Folkestone largely owes its development to the arrival of the railway there in 1843, and to the establishment of a steamship service to and from Boulogne.

The present harbour, which was built by Telford, dates from 1807 but was purchased by the South Eastern Railway Company in 1842 and modified to accept their cross channel steamers.

Perfin: F/BC 2H 7,11/7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since November 1957 and current values being used are ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, & 1/-.

Stocks are obtained from Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

6.8 FRINTON & WALTON (UDC) ESSEX

The district only has a fixed population of 10,000 but caters for about three times this figure during the summer season.

It comprises the rather exclusive seaside resort of Frinton-on-Sea, the more popular type of resort of Walton-on-the-Naze and a small rural type area of Kirby-le-Soken and Great Holland. With the recent electrification of the railway through to London, the district is rapidly developing residentially.

Perfin: (i) FW/UDC 2H 8,14/8,9,7 (5½/4½)  
 (ii) FW/UDC 2H 7,12/8,9,7 (4½)

This Council has used the services of J. Sloper since 1934 and until a few years ago perfins were used on all mail, but today a franking machine is used and perfins are only used on odd letters for various purposes or after the machine has been locked away.

Die (i) is given as a probable only and has not been confirmed.

6.9 FULHAM (B) LONDON, S.W.6.

Fulham has had a continuous corporate life of nearly 1,300 years. Its history as a Local Government dates back to approximately AD 704 when it was granted its first Charter.

The name is believed to have been derived from FULANHAM (FUL - place of fowls, HAM - homestead or small community).

Perfin: FC H 6,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since the early 1920's and over the years values of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d & 1/- have all been used. Source of supply is unknown but is believed to be Slopares.

7.1 GATESHEAD (CB) COUNTY DURHAM

Gateshead is situated on the south bank of the River Tyne opposite Newcastle and is joined to it by five separate bridges.

It was created a County Borough in 1888 and has a present day population of over 100,000.

The main industries in the area are associated with iron and steel.

Perfin: BG H 11,9 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since approximately 1922 and have been supplied by Slopers since that time.

Current values are:- ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 5d, 6d, 1/-.

7.2 GLASGOW (C) LANARKSHIRE

In addition to being a City and a County of a City, Glasgow is a Royal Burgh by Charter of William & Mary (1690).

The derivation of its name is believed to stem from the Celtic GLE SCHU later forms of which are GLESCO or GLAS GHU meaning "dear green spot", GLAS - green, CU or GHU - dear.

Perfins: (i) G H 52 (19) Double lined letter.  
 (ii) G H 11 (7½)

The only thing known is that perfins are supplied by Slopers.

7.3 GODALMING (B) SURREY

Godalming was a royal manor in Saxon times and appears as GODELMINGUM in the will of Alfred the Great who bequeathed the manor to a nephew.

The town received its first Charter of Incorporation from Elizabeth I in 1575. This was later confirmed by Charles II in 1666 but the present constitution dates from 1855 under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act.

Perfin: ✓ GB H 9,11 (4½)

Perfins are supplied by Slopers and were first introduced between 1929 and 1931.

7.4 GREAT YARMOUTH (CB) NORFOLK

At the time of the Roman invasion the land on which Great Yarmouth stand was not in existence, this part of the coast was one great estuary. During the 5th century a sandbank formed in the mouth of the estuary and finally joined the mainland on its northern edge.

The first Charter was granted by King John in 1209 and the town incorporated as a Borough.

Perfin: GY/C 2H 9,6/7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use for at least 40 years and are supplied by Slopers.

### 7.5 GREENWICH (B) LONDON, S.E.10.

Greenwich which is probably mainly known for it being the place of zero longitude has other claims to fame in the buildings of the National Maritime Museum, the Royal Naval College, and the Royal Observatory, the first two of which were once Royal residences.

The Observatory buildings in Greenwich Park were constructed by Wren in 1675 but they now no longer house the Royal Observatory. Smoke and fog in the area caused the Observatory to be moved to Hurstmonceaux (Sussex) in 1948.

Perfin: BG H 11,9 (4½)

Slopers have supplied perfins since June 1939 in values of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, 1/-, 1/3, & 1/6.

### 7.6 GRIMSBY (CB) LINCOLNSHIRE

The largest town in Lincolnshire, Grimsby is also the premier fishing port in the country.

The town started as a Danish settlement and its name is derived from GRIM the fisherman foster father of Havelok the Dane.

Grimsby's earliest charter dates from 1201.

Perfin: GC No details.

About 1950-51 perfins were in use for a short period, probably less than one year. They were supplied by a firm of local printers.

8.1 HACKNEY (B) LONDON, E.8.

Hackney's history is largely associated with London and, although it is believed to have been outside the Roman city, Roman remains have been found in the area.

The derivation of the Borough's name is thought to have come from HACA's EYOT or Island.

Perfin: HB/C 2H 10,11/7 (4½) ✓

All values up to 6d are in current use and are supplied by J. Sloper & Co.

8.2 HAMMERSMITH (B) LONDON, W.6.

The early history of Hammersmith is uncertain although it has been mentioned as a camp of Danish invaders in 879. The area did not become a separate entity until 1834 since until that year it had formed part of Fulham Parish.

Today, the district is largely residential but some industry exists in the area, mainly in the electrical and light engineering fields and in food and drink manufacture.

Perfin: HB/C 2H 10,11/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were being used as far back as 1924 although it is not known whether the same die was in use, similarly it is not known when they were first adopted.

At the present time they are supplied by Slopers.

8.3 HAMPSHIRE (C)

In Saxon times what is now Hampshire was part of the Kingdom of Wessex and Winchester, the present county town, was regarded as the capital of England.

Hampshire was, at one time, known as the County of Southampton and indeed retained that name for legal purposes until 1st April 1959.

Perfin: H/CC 2H 10/7,7 (4½) ✓

It is not known when perfins were first used but it was certainly prior to 1949

Supplies are obtained from Slopers and current values used are:- ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, & 1/-.

#### 8.4 HAMPSTFAD (B) LONDON, N.W.3.

The earliest reference to Hampstead (HAMSTEDE) is in a charter attributed to King Edgar, who died in 975.

In 986 the Manor of HAMSTEAD was bestowed by charter of Ethelred upon the Abbey Church of St Peter, Westminster.

The springs of Hampstead had long been famous when the mineral water wells were opened in 1706, and the village became a fashionable Spa, a development which probably led to its later popularity as a residential suburb for London.

Perfins: (i) HB/C 2H 12,15/9 (4½) ✓  
 (ii) HB/C 2H 10,11/7 (4½) ✓

The period of use of perfins is uncertain but it is known that they were in use prior to 1914, and die (i) has been seen on 1d lilac.

Present values in use are 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, perforated with die (ii) by J. Sloper & Co.

#### 8.5 HARLOW (UDC) ESSEX

Harlow was the first Urban District Council to be formed as a result of development under the New Towns Act of 1946. The present council was constituted in 1955.

The area has expanded rapidly as a 'New Town' and has increased in population from 5,829 in 1951 to the present figure of over 62,000.

Perfin: HU/DC 2H 10,8/9,7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were introduced as soon as the Council was formed in April 1955 and are supplied by Slopers.

#### 8.6 HASLINGDEN (B) LANCASHIRE

The old town of Haslingden stood on the slope on the border of the ancient Rossendale forest but today it has spread around the base of the slope.

Haslingden, in keeping with many other Lancashire towns, has a main industry associated with cotton goods. It received its Charter of Incorporation on 2nd June 1891.

Perfin: HC H 10,7 (4½) ✓

This Council first used perfins in 1954 and obtains supplies from J. Sloper & Co.

### 8.7 HASTINGS (CB) SUSSEX

Hastings was not a Roman settlement but in the reign of Aethelstan (928) it was important enough to have a mint.

The town derives its name from the fact that it was the Haestingas tribe (HAFSTA's PEOPLE) who dwelt in the area.

It received its Charter of Incorporation on 15th February 1588 and today is a very popular seaside resort.

Perfins:	(i)	HC	H 9,7	(6½) ✓
	(ii)	HC	H 10,7	(5½) ✓
	(iii)	HC	H 10,7	(4½) ✓

It has not been possible to confirm the use of dies (i) & (ii) but it is known that perfins have been employed since at least 1912.

Die (iii) is currently supplied by Waterlow & Sons but it is identical with perfins supplied by Slopers to other Councils.

### 8.8 HAYES & HARLINGTON (UDC) MIDDLESEX

The history of Hayes goes back more than 1000 years when the Manor of Hayes was first referred to in a will of a priest named Warherelus. In the Domesday Book was noted as HESA - hedge - but has also been known at different times as HAYSE, HAYS, HESE, HEESE.

The earliest reference to Harlington is one dating from the reign of Edward the Confessor when a Saxon named Wigot held the Manor of Harlington.

Hayes was created an Urban District in 1904 and subsequently took in Harlington in 1932.

Perfins:	(i)	H&H/UDC 2H	10,12,10/8,9,7	(4½) ✓
	(ii)	HH	H 10,10	(4½) ✓

Die (i) is not confirmed but is believed to have been used by this Council.

Die (ii) was supplied by Slopers in denominations of ½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d, & 1/-.

### 8.9 HAVANT & WATERLOO (UDC) HAMPSHIRE

A Roman villa found at Langstone gives evidence of early settlement in the district, but the earliest reference is to HAVEHUNTE in the Domesday Book.

Much of medieval Havant was burned down in 1760 but the 12th century church of St. Faith still survives.

Many great documents were written on Havant Parchment until it ceased to be made in 1936.

Perfin:	H&W/UDC	2H 10,12,12/8,9,7	(4½) ✓
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Perfins were first adopted in 1952 but are now only used by departments located away from the Town Hall. They are supplied by Slopers.

8.10 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD (B) HERTFORDSHIRE

Pre-Roman, Roman and Anglo Saxon antiquities found in the district indicate that the town has been in existence a long time, although its early history is obscure.

In the Domesday Book it is referred to as, HENAMMESTEDE (High - Village - Station : HEAN-HAM-STEDE) and as HAMELAMSTEDE (Thrifty - Village - Station : HEAMOL-HAM-STEDE).

Hemel Hempstead was granted a Charter of Incorporation in 1898 although the earliest charter in the town's possession dates from 1539.

The District was designated for expansion under the New Towns Act 1946, and a year later the Development Corporation was created.

Perfins: (i) HH/DC 2H 10,10/9,7 (4½) ✓  
 (ii) C/NT 2H 7/11,6 (4½)

Die (i) was used by the Development Corporation from 1950 to 31st March 1962. Die (ii) has been used by the Hemel Hempstead Executive of the Commission for the New Towns since 1st April 1962. The Borough Council has never used perfins.

8.11 HENDON (B) Middlesex

Hendon is probably most famed for the part it played in the early days of flying. The airfield there was bought by Claude Graham White in 1910 and the London Flying Club was founded.

In 1911 the first United Kingdom airmail service was started from the airfield, but in 1923 it was taken over by the Air Ministry for military use and was finally closed to flying in 1957.

Perfin: H·C H 11,8 (5½) ✓

Perfins have been produced in the Borough Treasurer's Department for over 30 years on a four die machine of unknown make.

8.12 HEREFORD (B) HEREFORDSHIRE

In addition to being a borough Hereford is a city and county town. It was founded after the crossing of the Severn by the West Saxons in the 7th century as a settlement near the Welsh March.

Incorporation dates from 1189 when Richard I sold the town to the citizens at a fee farm rent.

Hereford was important enough in 1086 to be the site of a provincial mint.

Perfin: HT/C 2H 10,6/7 (4½) ✓

Nothing is known about this authority's perfins

### 8.13 HESTON & ISLEWORTH (B) MIDDLESEX

Heston was originally a Saxon settlement and although not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, it formed part of the Manor of Isleworth at that time.

The first authentic reference to Isleworth is in the Domesday Book (1086) when it was known as the Manor of GISTELESWORDE.

In 1875, Heston, Isleworth, and Hounslow were joined together as an Urban Sanitary District, later being raised to the status of Urban District in 1895. Its Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1932 $\frac{1}{2}$

Perfins: (i) H&I/UDC  
 (ii) H&I/BC 2H 10,12,4/11,7 (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ✓  
 (iii) H/C 2H 10,4/7 (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ✓

Die (i) was in use prior to November 1932 but I have no other details of holes etc.

From November 1932 to approximately 1946 die (ii) was used and became replaced by Die (iii).

Stamps have always been supplied by Slopers.

### 8.14 HEYWOOD (B) LANCASHIRE

The name Heywood is derived from the Anglo Saxon word HAYE meaning a hedge or fence and, of course, a wood, and being a Lancashire town its history is mainly related to that of the cotton industry.

Heywood received its Charter of Incorporation in 1881.

Perfin: HC H 10,7 (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ✓

The exact date when perfins were first used is not known but it is certainly prior to 1940.

Stamps are currently supplied by Slopers in denominations of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 6d.

### 8.15 HINKLEY (UDC) LEICESTERSHIRE

The Urban District which has a population of 41,000 was established in 1936, and comprises the ancient market town of Hinkley and the townships of Burbage, Barwell, Earl Shilton, and Stoke Golding.

The two principle products manufactured in the district are hosiery and boots and shoes.

Perfin: HU/DC 2H 10,8/9,7 (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ✓

Perfins were first introduced sometime in 1946 and have been supplied by Slopers since that date.

8.16 HOLBORN (B) LONDON, W.C.1.

4/65

The earliest reference to the district is in a charter dated 951, by which King Edgar granted land at HOLEBURN to Westminster Abbey, but it is clear that the great highway of Holburn was one of the principal exits from Roman Londinium.

The name is derived from ""river (burne) in the hollow"", Holeburne. The little river still rises in Ken Wood, Highgate and still joins the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge but most of its journey is now completed underground.

Perfin: (i) Details unknown  
(ii) HB/C 2H 10,11/7 (4½) ✓

From 1944 stamps perforated with die (ii) have been supplied by Slopers. Prior to that date the Council perforated its own stamps but no details of the machine or die used are known. It has not been possible to ascertain the date when the use of perfins commenced except that it was prior to 1930.

8.17 HOLYWELL (RDC) FLINTSHIRE

Flintshire is one of the smaller counties of Wales and the Rural District covers approximately one third of it.

Essentially rural in character, Holywell contains some of the County's best pastureland but it does have some industry such as, the iron works at Mostyn and the County's last coalmine at Point of Ayr.

Perfin; H/RDC 2H 10/10,9,7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were first introduced in 1961 but since 1963 they have not been used for postal purposes due to the installation of a franking machine.

8.18 HORNCHURCH (UDC) ESSEX

The derivation of the District's name is a little uncertain and is attributed by some authorities to the bull's horns which are attached to the wall of St Andrew's church.

The area had only a population of 1,331 in 1801 and was formerly a parish in the old Romford Rural District until it became an Urban District itself in 1926. It has a present day population of 133,400.

On 1st April 1965, Hornchurch was merged with Romford to form the borough of HAVERING in the newly created Greater London Council area.

Perfins: (i) HU/DC 2H 12,10/11,8 (4½) ✓  
(ii) HU/DC 2H 10,8/9,7 (4½) ✓

The exact date when perfins were first adopted is not known but it is believed to have been about 1929.

Slopers supply the stamps in current values of 1½d, 2½d, 3d and 6d.

8.19 HORNSEY (B) LONDON, N.8.

4/65

The origin of the name Hornsey is open to dispute but it is without doubt another form of HARINGEY a place name which still survives. The most popular derivation is HERINGS HEGE "the enclosure of Hering".

Most of the district was forest land at the time of the Norman Conquest but the forests disappeared with land clearance in the 13th century and roads were opened up.

The district was incorporated as a borough in 1903 and on 1st April 1965 was merged with Wood Green and Tottenham to form the Borough of Haringey in the Greater London Council area.

Perfin: HB/C 2H 10,11/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins have been supplied by J Sloper since 1947.

½d, 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d & 1/- values have been perforated but the use of the 1d and 1½d was discontinued in 1956.

8.20 HUDDERSFIELD (CB) YORKSHIRE

Traces of prehistoric and Roman occupation have been found in the area, and in the Domesday Book there is a reference to it as ODERESFELT, however the town only became important after the introduction of the woollen trade in the 17th century.

Wool still remains one of the chief industries of Huddersfield

Perfin: HC H 10,7 (4½) ✓

The length of time perfins have been in use is not known but they have been supplied by Slopers.

8.21 HULL (C) YORKSHIRE

There was a trading settlement known as WYKE upon the Hull at the junction of the rivers Hull and Humber as early as 1160. It was acquired by King Edward I in 1293 and renamed KINGSTON UPON HULL which is its correct title today.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1440, and in the same year the town and surrounding districts were created "a County of itself apart from the County of York".

The title 'City' was conferred upon the town in 1897 by Queen Victoria.

Perfins: (i) HC H 10,7 (4) ✓  
(ii) HC H 11,8 (5½) ✓  
(iii) HC H 10,7 (4½) ✓

The three dies are given in our Identities Catalogue but it has only been possible to confirm the use of die (iii). Also, since the date given by the Council for the adoption of perfins was 1950, it seems unlikely that dies (i) and (ii) were used by this Corporation. Perfins have always been supplied by Slopers.

8.22 HUNSTANTON (UDC) NORFOLK

Hunstanton was originally a small fishing village known as Old Hunstanton and in about 1840 the Lord of the Manor decided to develop the place as a sea bathing resort.

There is little actual history attached to the town but according to legend, St. Edmund landed on the cliffs, now known as St. Edmund's Point, before being crowned as King of East Anglia at Bury St. Edmunds.

The chief industry of the town today is catering for holiday makers.

Perfin: HU/DC 2H 10,8/9,7 (4½)

Nothing is known of this Council's use of perfins but it is fairly obvious that supplies are obtained from Slopers.

8.22 HUNSTANTON (UDC) NORFOLK

11/67

Hunstanton was originally a small fishing village known as Old Hunstanton and in about 1840 the Lord of the Manor decided to develop the place as a sea bathing resort.

There is little actual history attached to the town but according to legend, St. Edmund landed on the cliffs, now known as St. Edmund's Point, before being crowned as King of East Anglia at Bury St. Edmunds.

The chief industry of the town today is catering for holiday makers.

Perfin: HU/DC 2H 10,8/9,7 (4½)

Nothing is known of this Council's use of perfins but it is fairly obvious that supplies are obtained from Slopers.

8.23 HORSHAM (UDC) SUSSEX

Horsham was not recorded in the Domesday Survey and, although mentioned as a borough in 1236, it was never granted a charter of incorporation.

It remained an unofficial Borough for at least 650 years, finally losing all rights to its claims to such status in 1885.

Perfin: HU/DC 2H 10,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since 1946 and have been supplied by Slopers in all denominations.

Current values in use are, 1½d, 3d, 4d, and up until recently 4½d.

9.1 ILFORD (B) ESSEX

Ilford was built where the Roman Road from London to Colchester crossed the marshes. The name (HILE-FORD in 1231) denotes the early site at a crossing of the Hyle River, now the Roding.

It became an Urban District in 1894 and rapidly grew as a residential area, the population increasing from 41,279 in 1901 to 184,706 in 1951.

A Charter of Incorporation as a Borough was granted in 1926

Perfin: ✓ I/BC 2H 4/11,7 (4½)

Perfins were introduced on 1st April 1962 and are supplied by J. Slocper & Co.

9.2 ILKESTON (B) DERBYSHIRE

Ilkeston began as an Anglo-Saxon settlement called TILCHESTUNE and became part of the Danelaw in the 9th century.

It remained a village for many centuries having only attained a population of about 2,000 in 1800. The 19th and 20th centuries have seen rapid growth, with an increase in population to over 19,000 in 1891 and 35,000 in 1964.

The Borough, which received its Charter of Incorporation in 1887 has a staple industry in textiles.

Perfin: IB/C 2H 4,11/7 (4½)

Date of introduction is unknown but perfins are supplied by Slopers in denominations of, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4½d, 6d and 1/-

9.3 IPSWICH (CB) SUFFOLK

At the time of the Norman Conquest GIPPESWIC, or GIPES WIC as it was written later in the Domesday Book, ranked among the most prosperous of English towns.

The Borough received its first Charter from King John in 1200, and the importance of the town as a port is shown by the Common Seal made in the same year which portrays a sailing ship.

Perfin: I/C 2H 4/7 (4½)

Perfins were adopted on 1st January 1948, and since that date have been supplied by Slopers.

9.4 ISLINGTON (B) LONDON

The name is derived from GISLANDUM = Gisla's dun or hill, and the fields and places of entertainment in "merrie Islington" were places of resort for Londoners in the 17th century and later.

New River Head in Islington, is the termination of an artificial channel by which Sir Hugh Myddelton (1561-1631) brought water to London from the Upper Lea Valley.

Perfins: (i) IB/C 2H 4,11/7 (5)  
(ii) IB/C 2H 4,11/7 (4½)

The actual date of the introduction of perfins to this Council is not known but it was certainly prior to 1931. Die (ii) which is in current use has not been seen on issues earlier than K.G.VI., and it is possible that die (i) was used in the first instance. This has not, however, been confirmed.

Perfins have always been supplied by Slopers, and stamps bearing die (ii) are at present obtained in values of, ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, and 1/-

10.1 KEIGHLEY (B) YORKSHIRE

Keighley has direct connections with both Roman and Saxon periods of occupation but it was not important until medieval times when spinning and weaving was undertaken.

The first Market Charter was granted in 1305 to Henry De Kighley whose family gave its name to the town.

With the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1774, the industrialisation of the town went forward rapidly although the textile industry still represents the major means of livelihood for the 56,000 population.

Perfins: (i) No details  
 (ii) KC H 9,7 (4½)

From 1926 stamps have been supplied by Waterlow & Sons Ltd., perforated with die (ii). Prior to that date, and certainly as far back as 1917, the perforating was done by hand in the Council Offices but no details are known of the die used.

10.2 KENSINGTON (B) LONDON, W.8.

The Royal Borough of Kensington was first mentioned in the Domesday Book when it was known as CHENISTON, and was valued at £10 at that time.

The title 'Royal' was conferred on the Borough by King Edward VII in 1901 as a mark of the affection which his mother, Queen Victoria had for the Borough, due of course, to the presence of the Royal Palace in which she, as a young princess, was informed that she was to become Queen.

Perfins: (i) RBK H 12,14,10 (5)  
 (ii) RBK H 10,11,9 (4½)  
 (iii) K H 9 (4½)

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers for over 40 years.

Die (iii) replaced (ii) in 1953 but it is not known when die (i) went out of use.

10.3 KESTEVEN (C) LINCOLNSHIRE

Lincolnshire, as it is known today, is formed out of three counties which are known as the Parts of Lindsey, the Parts of Kesteven, and the Parts of Holland. Each of these, as a result of the Local Government Act 1888, has its own separate County Council.

The history of the area does not go back much beyond Roman times when the first serious attempts were made to control the periodical flooding of the fen country by the construction of dykes.

Perfin: K/CC 2H 9/7,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in continuous use since 1933 and have been supplied by Slopers since their introduction.

10.4 KINGSTON UPON THAMES (B) SURREY

Kingston was originally known as MOREFORD - the Great Ford, until destroyed by the Danes, after which it was rebuilt and became the "Metropolis of the Anglo Saxon Kings".

Prior to 975 most of the Kings were crowned in the Chapel of St. Mary or the public square of Kingston.

King Athelstane conferred the title "Royal" on Kingston and this was confirmed again in 1927 by King George V after some 1,000 years.

Perfin: KC H 9,7 (4½)

There is no record when perfins were first used but it was earlier than 1939.

Slopers are the suppliers and current values of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ , 1d,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ , 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ , 3d,  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ , 6d and 1/- are in use.

11.1 LAMBETH (B) LONDON, S.W.2

The early history of Lambeth is not clear but the "Saxon Chronicle" records the death of King Harthacnute at a wedding feast there.

Lambeth is probably most famous for its palace the foundations of which were laid about 1220 by Stephen Langton Archbishop of Canterbury. The palace became the residence of subsequent archbishops.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

The date of introduction of perfins is unknown but they are supplied by Slopers.

11.2 LANCASHIRE (C)

Lancashire, a large county in the north-west of England did not exist in its present form at the time of the Norman Conquest. No mention is made of it in the Domesday Book.

The earliest reference known is one of 1169 when it was recorded as contributing to the royal exchequer.

In the 19th century Lancashire led the world in the cotton trade but today its industries are more diversified.

Perfin: LCC H 6,7,7 (4½)

It is believed that the use of perfins commenced about 1948 but no definite date is obtainable.

Slopers supply all perfins.

11.3 LANCASTER (B) LANCASHIRE

The name is derived from the Roman CASTRUM or Camp by the Lune, a river which today flows through the centre of Lancaster.

It was given its first 'royal' charter in 1199 by King John, who confirmed the Foundation Charter of 1193 which gave Lancaster the status of Borough.

The title City was bestowed upon the town in 1937.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

Perfins were first put into use on the 16th June 1934 and have been supplied by Slopers since that date.

11.4 LEATHERHEAD (UDC) SURREY

The origin of the name Leatherhead is open to some doubt but it has been variously spelt throughout the years, LEORIDAN (1000), LERET (1086), LEDREDE (1210), LEDERED (1241), and its present day spelling is found as early as 1630.

The District has a long history, with evidence of occupation from the early Iron Age. Today, it is largely a residential area with a population of over 35,000.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

Perfins were first introduced about 1927 but it is not known whether the above die has been in use for the whole period.

Perfins are supplied by J. Sloper & Co.

11.5 LEEDS (CB) YORKSHIRE

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Leeds was a small farming village of about 300 people. During the reign of Edward III, Flemish weavers came to England and gave a start to the woollen trade, Leeds developing the manufacture of a coarse woollen cloth.

On July 13th 1626, Charles I granted a charter of incorporation as a Borough and in 1893, Queen Victoria conferred the title of 'City' on the town.

Today, Leeds is the fifth largest town in the country with a population of over 500,000.

Perfins:	(i)	LCN	H	7,9,8	(4½, 4½, 3)
	(ii)	Lcn	H	7,8,13	(6, 4½, 4½)
	(iii)	Lcn	H	9,8,13	(6½, 4½, 4½)
	(iv)	Lcn	H	8,8,13	(5½, 4½, 4½)
	(v)	LC	H	7,8	(4½)
	(vi)	LC	H	7,8	(6)
	(vii)	LC	H	6,7	(4½)
	(viii)	L/C	2H	6/7	(4½)

The period of use of each die is unknown but dies (i) & (ii) have been seen on Q.V. 1d lilac. During the 1920's, and probably earlier, stamps were perforated by Sidney Allchin & Co. The present supplier is J Sloper & Co., and although nothing definite is known, it is likely that the change over occurred after the amalgamation of Allchin with Sloper in 1937. Also, since dies (i) to (iii) can be found on stamps issued prior to 1937 they are probably all Allchin dies.

11.6 LEIGH (B) LANCASHIRE

6/65

Leigh has a population of 46,500 and its main industries are, coal, cotton, manufacture of cables, and engineering.

The town received its Charter of Incorporation in 1903.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

The precise date of the introduction of perfins is unknown but they have been in use for over 40 years so that dies other than the above may have been used in the past.

Slopers supply the present perfins.

11.7 LFWISHAM (B) LONDON, S.E.6.

It is believed that the present day name is derived from old spellings in legal documents, LIOFSAMA and LEOFSUHAEMA which are Anglo-Saxon equivalents of "Leof-sunu's home". In the 17th century the village was known as LEUSAM.

Today the Borough has grown to one of the largest in London with a population of over 220,000.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

Period of use is unknown but they are supplied by Slopers.

11.8 LEYTON (B) LONDON, E.10.

The early history of the town is uncertain but the name, "tun or settlement on the Lea" shows that it was occupied by Saxons.

Leyton received its Charter in 1926, but has now ceased to exist as a separate Authority. On 1st April 1965 it was merged with the boroughs of Chingford and Walthamstow to form the new London borough of Waltham Forest.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

Stamps were purchased from Slopers and it is believed that they were first introduced about 1930.

11.9 LLANELLY (B) CARMARTHENSHIRE

Llanelly, a seaport in Wales, owes its name to the dedication of the parish church to the Celtic saint Elli or Elli.

It received its Charter on the 14th August 1913 and today the Borough's main industries are coal mining and the manufacture of tin plate.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers since they were adopted in the latter half of 1931.

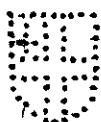
11.10 LONDON - Corporation of:-

The City of London which covers only about one square mile has always been a county of itself, and its affairs are managed by the Corporation of the City of London.

It was first associated with the surrounding London Districts in 1855 when it sent representatives to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

In 1908 the 114 "parishes and places" in the City were united and made one "Parish of the City of London".

Perfin:



NOTE: The shield is from the City's Coat of Arms. The cross is that of St. George of England, and the sword in the first quarter that of St. Paul, the patron saint of the City.

The date of introduction of perfins is unknown, but until about 1940 they were supplied by Charles Skipper and East. It is reported that this supplier had to fold a sheet of stamps to fit the machine, causing half the stamps to have an inverted perforation. (A check on a batch of 130 1d lilacs showed 49% upright and 51% inverted which seems to confirm this report).

Perfins are now supplied by Slopers.

11.11 LONDON - County of:-

This Council was first set up in 1855 as the Metropolitan Board of Works with authority to supervise the other local boards. In 1888 the London County Council was constituted and took over all the duties of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

On 1st April 1965, the County's boundaries were extended to include other boroughs and its title changed to the Greater London Council.

Perfins:	(i)	MBW	H	15,15,16	( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
	(ii)	LCC	H	7,8,8	( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 14mm wide
	(iii)	LCC	H	7,8,8	( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide
	(iv)	LCC	H	6,7,7	( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
	(v)	GLC	H	9,6,7	( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Nothing is known about die (i) except that it is found on 1d reds and presumably went out of use in 1888.

The London County Council adopted perfins in 1929 and initially obtained their supplies from Messrs. Sidney Allchin & Company. In 1937 Slopers acquired an interest in Allchins and have supplied perfins since that date.

Dies (ii) and (iii) are found on stamps issued prior to 1937 so it seems clear that these are both Allchin dies.

11.12 LONG EATON (UDC) DERBYSHIRE

The Domesday Book records Long Eaton under its Anglo-Saxon name of AITONE, meaning "the town by the water". It is bounded by the River Trent in the south and the River Erewash in the north east.

The prosperity of Long Eaton was founded on lace making which started in a small way in 1836, and grew to 240 different firms with roughly 3,000 machines in 1914. Today the manufacture of lace is still one of the district's major industries.

Perfin: LE/UDC 2H 6,9/8,9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since 1938 and are produced in the Council Offices on a single die machine. At the present time one pin is missing, the lower of the centre two forming the upright of the E.

The perfin could easily be mistaken for a current Sloper type since the letters are practically identical with those of the present standard alphabet used by Sloper.

11.13 LUTON(CB) BEDFORDSHIRE

The district was once the centre of the straw hat trade but it has developed rapidly during the past 50 years into an important engineering centre.

The derivation of the town's name is from "Lea Town".

Luton received its Charter of Incorporation in February 1876 and was created a County Borough on 1st April 1964.

Perfin: LC H 6,7 (4½)

The use of perfins began about 1938 and have been purchased from Slopers since that date.

### 12.1 MACCLESFIELD (B) CHESHIRE

Macclesfield has received many charters throughout the years and the first, making the town a free borough was granted by Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1261. Charles 1st issued the last charter in 1684 which lasted until 1835.

In 1740 a Charles Roes came to Macclesfield and introduced silk throwing to the town in 1756. The industry prospered and by 1790 large scale silk manufacture was taking place.

Perfin: M.C S 15,9 (6)

The perfin is produced in the Treasurer's Department on a single die hand machine which is over 35 years old.

At the present time the three lower pins of the five forming the right hand upright of the M are missing. Similarly, the left hand pin of the lower three in the C is broken.

### 12.2 MAIDSTONE (B) KENT

Maidstone is first mentioned in a document of about 975 AD when it was known as MAEGTHANSTANE. Its derivation is believed to be from old English words meaning either "the maiden's stone" or "the people's stone".

The first charter was granted to Maidstone by Edward 6th in 1549, but as a result of a rebellion led by Sir Thomas Wyatt in 1554 this was later taken away.

Perfin: MC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since 1st September 1956 and have been supplied by Slopers since that date.

### 12.3 MALDEN & COOMBE (B) SURREY

The name Malden is of Saxon derivation from MAEL, "a cross" and DUN, "a hill", while Coombe is derived from the British CWM meaning "hilltop".

Both areas were separately established as manors at the time of the Domesday survey but they were not joined together until 1895, when for civil administration purposes, the Urban District was formed.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1936 and on 1st April 1965 the Borough was amalgamated into the new borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames and ceased to exist as a separate authority.

Perfin: M&C/6 2H 11,12,7/7 (4½) 1a

The period of use is not known but perfins were in use in 1932 prior to the incorporation of the Borough.

The supplier has always been Slopers.

12  
13.4 MANCHESTER (CB) LANCASHIRE

The earliest recorded form of the name was MANCENION which is believed to have been derived from the Celtic settlement known as "the place of tents". The Romans gave the town their own form of the name, MANCUNIUM and by the 7th century it had been renamed by the Saxons MAMECASTER or MEMCESTRE.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1838, and on 29th March 1853 the title "City" was bestowed upon the town. It finally created a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: M/C 2H 15/8 (6)

It is not known when perfins were first introduced but they are produced in the Council's Stationery Department on a machine containing 10 dies side by side.

The machine was manufacture by a local firm called T.C. Thompson Limited.

13.5 MANSFIELD (B) NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

At the time of the Domesday Survey the town was recorded as MAMMERSFELD but in documents of 1227 it is spelt MAUNNESFELD. Later in a Royal Warrant of 1377, it became MANNESFELD.

The King's Great Manor of Mansfield was one of the largest in the country, and originally held by William the Conqueror, it remained in Royal hands until the reign of King Stephen.

In 1823 an Improvement Act was passed. The centre of the old town was gradually demolished and the present Market Place formed. A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1891.

Perfin: MC H 11,7 (4½)

This Authority only used perfins for a short period. Perfins were first ordered from J. Sloper & Co., in July 1948, values being 1d and 2½d only, and no subsequent orders have been placed.

12  
13.6 MARGATE (B) KENT

Margate was originally known as St John's Thanet, derived from the church of St John the Baptist which was founded there in 1050.

By 1750 the town had become known as a bathing place and since that time has become a very popular seaside resort.

In 1835, Margate was still a liberty of Dover but in 1857 a Charter of Incorporation was granted and it became a borough in its own right.

Perfin: MC H 11,7 (4½)

Prior to 1957, and at least since 1939, perfins were supplied by Waterlows & Sons but from 1957 Slopers took over the supply. It is not known whether the die was changed at this time.

10/65

12.7 MERTON (B) LONDON

The London Borough of Merton was formed on 1st April 1965 by amalgamation of the former areas governed by the Councils of Merton and Morden, Mitcham, and Wimbledon. See under separate headings for further details.

Perfin: LPI No other details

12.8 MERTON & MORDEN (UDC) SURREY

The early history of the district is not clear but some evidence of Roman occupation has been discovered.

Merton parish church contains a seat which was used by Lord Nelson when he lived at Merton Place, a house which has since been demolished.

This authority ceased to exist on 1st April 1965 when it was enlarged and created a borough in the new Greater London Council.

Perfin: M&/MC 2H 11,12/11,7 (4½) 1a

Perfins were introduced about 1936 and were supplied by Slopers until 31st April 1965, although stocks in hand at that time were used to exhaustion.

12.9 MIDDLESBOROUGH (CB) YORKSHIRE

Prior to 1830, Middlesborough was a little known village of some 40 inhabitants. In 1830 the Stockton & Darlington Railway was extended to a new riverside quay site at Middlesborough, constructed for the shipment of coal from the South Durham coalfields.

By 1840 the population had risen to 5,000, then in 1851, iron ore was discovered in the Eston and Cleveland Hills and Middlesborough was converted from a coal town to an iron town of national importance.

In 1853 the town received its Charter of Incorporation and by 1872 had a population of 40,000. It became a County Borough in 1889 and today has a population of some 158,100.

Perfin: MC H 11,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since approximately 1924 and are obtained from Slopers.

12.10 MIDDLETON (B) LANCASHIRE

Middleton which received its Charter in 1886, has present day industries of, cotton spinning, calico printing and dyeing, chemical manufacture, engineering, and jam making to employ the major proportion of its 59,000 people.

Perfin: MC H 15,8 (5½)

Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a single die machine of unknown make and age.

### 13.1 NELSON (B) LANCASHIRE

11/65

The area of Marsden was entirely agricultural until the 18th century when a small woollen factory was established resulting in the present day specialisation in the silk and woollen industries.

The coming of the railway caused the name of the town to be changed from Marsden to Nelson (after the Lord Nelson inn) to avoid confusion with Marsden in Yorkshire.

Perfin: NC H 11,7 4½

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers since 1936.

### 13.2 NEW FOREST (RDC) HAMPSHIRE

Prior to the Norman Conquest the area covered by the present forest was known as YTENE.

In 1079 afforestation was carried out by William the Conqueror and the Domesday Survey which was completed in 1086, contains references to five Royal Forests, including NOVA FORESTA (New Forest).

Some 17 separate Parishes are included in the present Rural District.

Perfin: NF/DC 2H 11,7/9,7 4½

The use of perfins commenced in April 1957 and have been supplied by Slopers in all denominations from ½d to 6d plus 9d & 1/-.

### 13.3 NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME (B) STAFFORDSHIRE

The Borough takes its name from the "new castle" built by the third Earl of Chester, between 1142 and 1146, for the greater protection of his domain.

The town grew up on the edges of the moat and was usually referred to in documents as the NOVO CASTRO SUBTUS LINAM.

The castle became obsolete with the advent of firearms due to its low lying position making it vulnerable, and by 1541 it was largely demolished.

The Borough received its first charter in 1173 from King Henry II.

Perfin: NUL/BC 2H 11,8,6/11,7 4½

Perfins were first introduced in 1953 and are obtained from J. Sloper & Co.

11/65

#### 13.4 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (CB) NORTHUMBERLAND

Newcastle was the original site of a Roman station called PONS AELI but gets its present name from the Norman castle built in 1080 by Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror.

The town was a borough before the reign of Henry II and a charter dated 1400 created Newcastle a County separate from Northumberland for administrative purposes.

Newcastle was once the centre of the world's coal trade and being situated upon the River Tyne, it has long been famed for its ship building.

Perfin: CITY/TREAS/NC

The use of perfins ceased prior to 1939 but it is not known whether the above type was in use at that time. So far this has only been reported on issues of Q.V. and K.E.VII.

#### 13.5 NEW HAM (B) LONDON

New Ham was created on 1st April 1965 as one of the "new" London boroughs and administers the area contained within the boundaries of the former Boroughs of East Ham and West Ham. (See under these separate headings for earlier perfins and historical notes).

Perfin: LB/N 2H 6,9/10 4½

This perfin was put into use shortly after the new borough was formed, the original West Ham machine being modified with a new die.

#### 13.6 NEWPORT (B) MONMOUTHSHIRE

Newport was not mentioned in the Domesday Book and must have been quite insignificant at that time. It grew up around the castle built early in the 12th century.

Giraldus Cambrenis writing in 1187 calls the town NOVUS BURGUS while the present Welsh name is CASNEWYDD.

The town was incorporated as a Borough by James I in 1694.

Perfin: (i) N.CN H 13,8,8 5½  
(ii) NC H 11,7 4½

Postmarks indicate that die I was used by Newport but it has not been possible to obtain confirmation of this and it is noted as a 'probable' only.

Council officials state that the perfin has been NC for at least 40 years and that in the early days this was produced on a hand machine in the Council Offices. The present perfins (die II) are obtained from Slopers, so it is possible that die I was used on the hand machine, or that another die existed at that time.

13.7 NORTHFLEET (UDC) KENT

Northfleet is situated on the River Thames about 20 miles from London. It is largely an industrial centre and its main industries are concerned with the manufacture of cement, paper, and electric cables.

Perfin: NU/DC 2H 11,8/9,7 4½

Perfins were introduced on 25th October 1954 and it is believed that they are obtained from Slopers.

13.8 NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE (C)

See East Riding of Yorkshire.

Perfin: NR/CC 2H 11,10/7,7 4½

Perfins were first put into use in 1948.

13.9 NOTTINGHAM (CB) NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The earliest reference to Nottingham is in the "Anglo Saxon Chronicle" where it is said that in 924 Edward the Elder repaired an existing bridge over the Trent at Nottingham, and either built or rebuilt a "town" on the south side of it.

The earliest charter granted to the town is that of King Henry II in 1155 whilst one by King Henry VI in 1449 made Nottingham a county of itself.

On 7th August 1897, Queen Victoria created it a City so its full title is "The City of Nottingham and County of the same City".

Perfins: (i) NC H 13,9 7  
 (ii) N.C. H 14,8 7

Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a machine of unknown make which is over 40 years old. The machine deals with six stamps at a time in two rows of three. Only two pins are missing at the present time and both these are from the C of the lower centre die.

Die i is known on all issues from K.E.VII to the present day whilst die ii is on cover from "City Treasurer's (Water) Office" bearing postmarked date of 25 March 1941.

13.10 NUNEATON (B) WARWICKSHIRE

The prefix "NUN" was attached to the name of the town when a Benedictine Monastery was founded there between 1155 and 1159.

Nuneaton received its Charter of Incorporation in 1907 and has major industries in engineering, brick making and textiles.

Perfin: NC H 11,7 4½

No details are known.

9/69

### 13.11 NANTWICH (UDC) CHESHIRE

The name is derived from the "NANT" (vale) of the river Weaver and from the Saxon "WICH" signifying a "salt town". Another frequent spelling encountered in the Middle Ages is NAMPTWICH.

The salt works which gave Nantwich its importance drew their supplies from local brine pits and springs. In the reign of King Henry VIII some 400 salt works existed.

Salt is no longer extracted in Nantwich although the salt spring still exists apparently with its full brine strength.

Perfin      NU/DC    2H    11,8/9,7    (4½)

Slopers have been supplying stamps to this Authority since the mid 1950's but the exact date of introduction is not known. It is interesting to note that one of the lower two pins forming the "U" is missing on the current Q.E.11 4d and 5d stamps received from the Council - most unusual for Slopers.

14.1 OLDHAM (CB) LANCASHIRE

The early history of Oldham is now rather obscure and it was not until the Industrial Revolution that the town became of any significant size.

The town's name is almost certainly derived from the influential family of Oldham who held Werneth Hall, as their Manor House, in the Middle Ages.

The foundation and growth of the Lancashire cotton trade gave a great impetus to Oldham and the town expanded from some 10,000 people in 1794 to over 121,000 by 1951.

Perfin: O.C. H 10,9 (5½)

Supplies of perfins are obtained from a local printing firm who employ a very old hand operated single die machine.

14.2 ORMSKIRK (UDC) LANCASHIRE

Evolving from a Mediaeval borough the present Urban District has an area of over 24 square miles and a population of 24,000.

Although Scandinavian in origin the derivation of its name has never been conclusively established. It is known, however, that the Vikings landed on the nearby coast in the 9th century and settled at Ormskirk.

Perfin: O H 8 (4½)

No details of the period of use are known but perfins are obtained from Slopers.

14.3 ORPINGTON (UDC) KENT

The Urban District was comprised of some eleven parishes of which Biggin Hill is the most nationally known by virtue of the part played by its airfield during the Battle of Britain.

Much of the district is situated in the Metropolitan Green Belt in countryside of great natural beauty.

On 1st April 1965 Orpington was incorporated into the newly formed London borough of Bromley and ceased to exist as a separate authority.

Perfin: OU/DC 2H 8,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins were first adopted about 1954 and were supplied by Slopers until their use ceased in 1965.

Values used were 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, & 1/-.

14.4 OXFORD (C) OXFORDSHIRE

The City of Oxford did not exist as a town until the 9th century and first appears in history when Edward the Elder, in AD 912, "held Lundenbyrg (LONDON) and Oxnaford and all the lands that were pertaining thereto".

Legend has it that Oxford University has its origins connected with King Mempeic (1009 BC) and the Druids, but authentic history appears to begin about 1133.

Perfin: OC H 12,9 (6½)

Perfins are produced for the Corporation by a private printing firm in the City.

15.1 PADDINGTON (B) LONDON

Paddington was not mentioned in the Domesday Book and remained rural until the 19th century when the construction of the Paddington Canal, and the coming of the Railway, completely transformed its character.

St Mary's Hospital where Fleming discovered penicillin is within its boundaries.

On April 1st 1965, Paddington was incorporated into the new London Borough of Westminster.

Perfins: (i) PEC H 10,14,8 (5)  
 (ii) PB H 8,11 (4½)

It has not been possible to ascertain when perfins were first put into use, but die (i) is known on K.E.VII issues and it remained in use until 1940. From 1940 die (ii) was employed.

Perfins have always been supplied by J Sloper & Company.

15.2 PAIGNTON (UDC) DEVON

Paignton is a very popular seaside resort on the south west coast of England. Its civic motto SEMPER ACCEPTUS means "Always Welcome".

Although a market town as early as 1294, it was not until the 20th century that it began developing to its present size.

Perfin: PU/DC 2H 8,8/9,7 (4½)

Slopers have supplied this authority with perfins since at least 1945.

15.3 PENGE (UDC) LONDON

The District is probably most famous for the Crystal Palace which was transferred from Hyde Park to a site in the north west in 1854. This was burnt down in 1936.

Penge was incorporated into the new London Borough of Bromley on 1st April 1965 and ceased to exist as a separate authority.

Perfin: PU/DC 2H 8,8/9,7 (4½)

The actual date on which perfins were first used cannot be ascertained but it is known to have been well before 1940.

They were always supplied by Slopers.

15.4 PENRITH (DEC) CUMBERLAND

The very early history of Penrith is obscure but the district does contain the remains of a Roman military settlement called VOREDA.

Under a charter granted by Henry II in 1223 a weekly market and fairs three times yearly are still held in the town.

During its earlier years Penrith suffered heavily from the raids of the Scots against whom Ralph, earl of Westmorland, who died in 1426, built Penrith Castle.

Perfin: PU/DC 2H 8,8/9,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use for over 15 years and are supplied by J Sloper & Company.

15.5 PENZANCE (B) CORNWALL

In the Domesday Survey Penzance was not mentioned even as a village and it is clear that only the unimportant Manor of Alverton existed then.

The town grew later when harbour facilities became important, and its first charter was one concerned with the collection of harbour dues by Henry VIII in 1514.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted by James I in 1614.

Perfin: Pz/C 2H 10,8/8 (5,4/5)

Perfins were used from November 1947 until 1st April 1958 when a franking machine was installed and were supplied by Slopers.

Values used were, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d.

15.6 PETERBOROUGH (B) PETERBOROUGH

The City's origin stems from the foundation of a monastery in AD 656, in honour of ST. Peter, by Peada, King of Mercia who named the place MEDESHESTDE.

In later years a wall was built around the monastery and the name changed to BURGH (Burgh - a fortified place).

Henry VIII in 1541 created Peterborough a City and in 1874 the City obtained its Charter of Incorporation.

Perfin: P/CC 2H 8/7,7 (4½)

The precise period of use of perfins is unknown but they are believed to have been in use since at least 1935.

Perfins have always been supplied by Slopers since they were introduced.

15.7 PETERSFIELD (UDC) HAMPSHIRE

Petersfield is a small market town surrounded by villages.

Although the site of prehistoric camps, it was not until the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) that Corporate History really began with a Charter according the burgesses all the liberties enjoyed by the citizens of Winchester.

Perfin: PR/DC 2H 8,10/9,7 (4½)

It is believed that perfins were first introduced in 1952. They have been supplied by Slopers since adoption.

15.8 PLYMOUTH (CE) DEVON

Plymouth has always been closely connected with the sea and under Elizabeth I it became the foremost port in England.

The town received its Charter in 1439, on November 12th, and gained the distinction of being the first borough in England to be incorporated by an act of parliament.

It was created a County Borough in 1828 and was raised to the status of City.

Perfins:	(i)	PC	H	10,8	(5)
	(ii)	PC	H	10,9	{ 6½ }
	(iii)	PC	H	8,7	{ 4½ }

Waterlows have supplied perfins since 1916 but it is not known whether the current die (iii) has been in use all that time. Dies (i) and (ii) are offered as possible earlier types since all postmarks seen so far are Ivybridge, Devon.

15.9 PONTYPRIDD (UDC) GLAMORGAN

Pontypridd remained a village until with the opening of the Taff Vale Railway in 1840 it became a railway junction.

The comparative modern origin of the town may be found in famous "Bridge of Beauty", a single span bridge across the Taff, from which the name POTY-Y-PRIDD - (the Bridge near the Farthen Cottage) - is derived. The bridge in its present form was completed in 1756.

Perfin: PU/DC 2H 8,8/9,7 (4½)

As far as can be traced, perfins were first introduced in the 1930's and have been supplied by Slopers since then.

15.10 POOLE (CB) DORSET

Poole which derives its name from the situation of the old town on a peninsular between the almost landlocked Holes Bay and the tidal waterway known as Poole Harbour, was not of any significant size at the time of the Domesday Survey. There was no mention of the town in the Domesday Book.

It received its Charter of Incorporation in 1248, and in 1569, Queen Elizabeth I made it a separate county.

Perfin: PC H 8,7 (4½)

It is not known how long perfins have been in use but supplies are obtained from Slopers.

15.11 POPLAR (B) LONDON

The area within the original Borough contains much of the London docking facilities and for many years the prosperity of Poplar was closely connected with shipping.

In the 19th century when shipbuilding was at its height in Poplar, the district of Cubitt Town on the Isle of Dogs was laid out by Sir William Cubitt. The population steadily increased and reached a maximum of 169,000 in 1901, but as shipbuilding declined the population fell until in 1960 the total was only half that of 1901.

On 1st April 1965 Poplar ceased to exist as a separate Authority. It was incorporated into the newly formed London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Perfin: PB/C H 8,11/7 (4½)

The period of use is not known but stamps in all values were perforated and supplied by Waterlows.

15.12 PORPSMOUTH (B) HAMPSHIRE

No mention is made of Portsmouth in the Domesday Book and it is evident that it did not exist as a town until the 12th century when Richard I decided to build there. In 1194 he granted the town its first charter.

King John ordered the first dry dock in Europe to be built in Portsmouth in 1495 and declared it a Royal Dockyard and Portsmouth a Garrison Town. Gradual extension of the dockyard took place throughout the following centuries and today it is one of the most important garrisons of the Royal Navy.

Portsmouth was raised to the status of City in 1926.

Perfin: CP H 7,8 (4½)

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers since their adoption which is believed to have been in 1926.

## 15.13 PRESTON (CB) LANCASHIRE

Preston, otherwise PRESTUNE was near the Roman station at Walton-le-Dale and the Roman road from Warrington went through the town.

In the Domesday Book it was mentioned as one of Earl Tostig's possessions which had fallen to Roger de Poictou, and on his defection it went to the crown.

Preston received its Charter in 1179 although there is evidence of an earlier charter granted in 1100. The town became a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: P.P. H 10,10 (7)

NOTE: The 'PP' stands for 'Princeps Pacis (Prince of Peace) and is used as a motif on the Coat of Arms of the Borough.

Perfins are produced in the Borough Treasurer's Department on a machine of unknown age and make, although its use can be traced back as far as 1922.

The machine perforates a block of six stamps at a time and at the present time two pins are missing, the top centre of the left hand 'P' of the upper left hand die, and the second from top of the upright of the left hand 'P' in the lower left hand die.

## 15.14 PRESTON (RDC) LANCASHIRE

See above.

Perfin: PR/DC 2H 10,12/11,8 (6)

It is not known when perfins were first introduced but they ceased to be employed in 1958 when a franking machine was installed.

Stamps were perforated in the Council Offices on a single impression machine of unknown make.

16.1 READING (CB) BERKSHIRE

The history of Reading appears to have begun with the Danes camping there in 871, although at the time of the Domesday survey no more than 30 houses were situated there.

The first charter granted to Reading was in 1253 by Henry III and Charles I incorporated the town as a borough in 1639.

Although numerous industries are contained within the Borough, Reading is most known for biscuits (Huntley and Palmer) and the nurseries of Sutton and Sons.

Perfin:      RC      H      10,7      (4½)      ✓

The earliest date on existing records for the use of perfins by this Authority is 1932, but it is believed that they were in use for many years prior to that date.

Perfins were supplied by Slopers until their use ceased at the end of 1965.

16.2 REDBRIDGE (B) LONDON

This Borough was formed on April 1st 1965 from Chigwell (southern part), Dagenham (northern part), Ilford, and Wanstead and Woodford.

See under separate headings for historical notes on the district.

Perfin:      LB/R      2H      6,11/10      (4½)

Stamps perforated with the above die have been supplied by Slopers since April 1965.

16.3 REDDITCH (UDC) WORCESTERSHIRE

The Urban District with a population of just over 29,000 is largely connected with light engineering, manufacturing such products as springs, fishhooks, and needles. There is also a large motorcycle works in the town.

Perfin:      RU/DC      2H      10,8/9,7      (4½)      ✓

Although indistinguishable from the current Sloper style of perfin it is claimed that perfins are not obtained from Slopers.

The date of introduction is not known but values in use are, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 4½d, 5d, 6d, & 1/-.

16.4 RICHMOND (B) SURREY

The Borough which lies on the south bank of the Thames contains some 3,000 acres of park, pleasure grounds and common land, including the famous Richmond Park and Kew Gardens.

The residential development of Richmond was largely due to the presence of the Royal Palace which dates from the time of Edward I.

It received its Charter of Incorporation in 1890.

Perfins:	(i)	RBC	H	12,14,8	(5)	✓
	(ii)	RBC	H	10,11,7	(4½)	✓

Slopers supply perfins to this authority and it is believed that they were introduced about 1939.

Die (i) is not positively identified and is only offered as a 'probable'.

16.5 ROCHESTER (B) KENT

Rochester was the site of a Roman encampment called DUROBIVIS - from the Celtic 'DWR' - water and 'BRIVA' - ferry.

After the Romans the Saxons settled there calling the place HROFE - CAESTRE - "Hrof's Castle" after their chieftain Hrof.

Rochester received its first charter at the hands of Richard I in 1190.

Perfin:	R	H	12	(6)	✓
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Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a machine of unknown make which was obtained in 1938.

The machine bears two type or serial numbers, "A399" and "M53" and contains a four impression die which perforates a block of four normal size definitive stamps.

16.6 ROOTHERHAM (CB) YORKSHIRE

Modern Rotherham is largely a product of the Industrial Revolution but excavations in the town reveal traces of settlements back beyond the Bronze Age.

In the Domesday Book the town is mentioned as RODREHAM ACUN and after the Norman Conquest the Manor was granted to the Earl of Mortain, half brother to William I.

Perfin:	RC	H	10,7	(4½)	✓
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Perfins have been in use since at least 1928 but it is not known whether the above die has been employed for the whole period.

Slopers currently supply perfins in denominations of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ , 1d,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ , 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$ , 3d, 4d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}d$ , 6d, & 1/-

17.1 ST. ALBANS (B) HERTFORDSHIRE

The City of St Albans is named after ALBAN, a Roman soldier of the occupation forces, who was the first Christian martyr in Britain. He was executed outside the Roman city of VERULAMIUM about AD 303.

During the Dark Ages Verulamium declined and the population moved out to the shrine of St. Alban some little distance away. Here the Normans built their huge Abbey and the present City grew around it.

Perfin: StA/C 2H 9,5,8/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were first introduced about 1950 and are obtained from Slopers.

17.2 ST. HELENS (CB) LANCASHIRE

St. Helens originally comprised a district of several villages and townships, and was not named as such until 1845 when the Urban District of St. Helen's was created.

A document of the 14th century refers to a chapel of "Sainct Elyn" in the area at Hardshaw so presumably the name was derived from this.

The Borough received its Charter of Incorporation in 1868 and was raised to the status of a county borough in 1888.

Perfin: (i) StH/C 2H 9,5,10/7 (4½) ✓  
 (ii) SH H 9,10 (4½) ✓

Slopers have supplied perfins to this authority for many years but the actual date of adoption is not known.

Die (i) has been recorded as being used by St. Helen's but the writer has only been able to confirm the use of the current die (ii)

17.3 ST. PANCRAS (B) LONDON, N.W.1.

The Borough derives its name from St. PANCRATIUS, the patron saint of children, who was put to death at the age of 14 in the year 303. St. Pancras Old Church, which is the oldest building in the Borough is dedicated to his memory also.

In the Domesday Book the Borough is shown as being divided into three manors, TANCRAS, TOTHELE & RUGEMERE.

Perfin: StP/BC 2H 9,5,8/11,7 (4½) ✓

Period of use is unknown but they have been supplied by Slopers.

Present values are limited to U.K. first and second class letter rates.

17.4 St. MARYLEBONE (B) LONDON, W.1.

prior to its cessation as a separate borough in 1965 its boundaries coincided with those of the ancient parish of Tyburn.

London reached this village in the 18th century with the building of some large residential estates.

The Borough was incorporated into the City of Westminster on April 1st 1965.

Perfin BS/M 2H 11,9/11 (4½)

The date of introduction of this die is unknown but perfins were supplied by Slopers until 1965.

17.5 SALE (B) CHESHIRE

The area administered by the present Council was first brought together in 1830 by the amalgamation of the former separate Urban Districts of Sale and Ashton-upon-Mersey.

It received its Charter of Incorporation as a borough in 1935.

The famous Bridgewater Canal passes through the town.

Perfin SB/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins have been in use for over 25 years and are believed to be supplied by Slopers.

17.6 SCARBOROUGH (B) YORKSHIRE

Scarborough was founded (and named) as a result of an invasion by the Scandinavian THORGILS "SKARTHI" (hare-lipped).

Its first charter was granted by Henry II in 1181 when the town was given the same liberties as those of the City of York.

The origin of the modern town is largely due to the discovery of a medicinal spring in 1620 which turned Scarborough into a much frequented spa.

Perfin S.C H 10,8 (5½) ✓

Perfins are produced in the Borough Treasurer's Department on a hand machine of unknown make which contains a single die.

### 17.7 SCUNTHORPE (B) LINCOLNSHIRE

1/67

The Domesday Book records ESCUMETHORPE as having "twenty sokemen with two teams and two oxen and eight acres of meadow!"

In 1859 it was discovered that Scunthorpe stood on a large iron-ore field but it was not until 1862 that the first small iron works was built. Today the blast furnaces pour out two to three million tons of iron every year.

Scunthorpe received its Charter of Incorporation as a Borough in 1936.

Perfin SC H 9,7 (4½) ✓

The date of adoption of perfins by this authority is not known but they have been in use for many years. Slopers have been supplying them since 1948 but prior to that they were obtained from Waterlow & Sons.

### 17.8 SEVENOAKS (RDC) KENT

The earliest record of Sevenoaks occurs in 'Textus Roffensis' written about 1114 AD, which was a record of the churches in the diocese of Rochester, the form then being SEQUENACA.

The town of Sevenoaks is administered by the Urban District Council which does not use perfins. The Rural District Council administers eighteen separate parishes which completely surround Sevenoaks.

Perfin SC H 9,7 (4½) ✓

It is believed that perfins were introduced during the period 1946/48 but no records are available of this period.

### 17.9 SHEFFIELD (City) YORKSHIRE

Sheffield which is world renowned for its steel industry was first recorded in the Domesday Book when it was known as ESCAFELD.

It was created a borough of the modern type in 1843 and later became a County Borough when local authorities were reorganised in 1888.

The title City was bestowed on Sheffield in 1893.

Perfin CS H 9,11 (7)

Perforation was introduced in 1941 and stamps are perforated in the Council's Printing & Stationery Department on a hand operated Jean Sauven 153/400 machine which perforates across twelve stamps at once.

Over 500,000 perfins are produced each year.

17.10 SHIPLEY (UDC) YORKSHIRE

Recorded in the Domesday Book as SCIPPELFIA, Shipley was first developed when Sir Titus Salt started his vast woolen mills in 1853.

The Urban District was created in 1894 and comprised the townships of Shipley, Windhill, and Wrose, and part of Fringhall and Saltaire parishes.

Perfin SU/DC 2H 9,8/9,7 (4½) ✓

No details are known.

17.11 SHOREDITCH (B) LONDON, F.C.1.

Although largely a residential area with vast housing estates, Shoreditch is an important centre of the furniture industry.

London's first theatre was built in the Borough by James Burbage in 1576.

Shoreditch ceased to exist as a separate Authority on 1st April 1965 when it was incorporated in the newly formed borough of Hackney.

Perfin SB/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

The period of use of perfins is not known but they were supplied by Slopers until 1965.

17.12 SHROPSHIRE (C)

The name of this county was derived from SCROBESBYRIGCIR meaning, "shire with Shrewsbury at its head", Shrewsbury being the county town.

Salop, the other name by which the County is known is derived from the Normanised version of the same word.

Shropshire is largely agricultural with main crops of grass, oats, wheat, barley, sugar-beet and potatoes.

Perfin SC/C 2H 9,7/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were first introduced on 19th November 1951 and have been supplied by Slopers since that date.

17.13 SMETHWICK (CB) STAFFORDSHIRE

The earliest record of Smethwick is in the Domesday Book when it was known as SMEDEUUICH. In 1221 it became SMETHEWIC while towards the end of the 13th century it was referred to as SYNEWYK. Other spellings throughout the years have been SMETHEWYKE, SMEYTHWIK, SMETHIK and SMITHWICK.

Its name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon SMETHE WIC - the village on the plain.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1899 and on 1st April 1907 it was raised to the status of County Borough.

Smethwick was amalgamated with Oldbury and Rowley Regis on 1st April 1966 to form the new County Borough of Warley.

Perfin SC/BC 2H 9,7/11,7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were first adopted in 1957 and it is believed that they were obtained from Slopers. Use of the above die by this Authority ceased in 1966.

17.14 SOMERSET

Somerset is mostly a farming county, well known for its cider and cheese.

The County has a host of historic cities and places, the most romantic of which is Glastonbury. The Abbey there is said to have been founded by Joseph of Arimathea, the man who buried Christ, and the holy Glastonbury thorn which blooms there at Christmas is also said to have grown from his staff.

Perfin SC/C 2H 9,7/7 (4½) ✓

No details are known.

17.15 SOUTHAMPTON (CB) HAMPSHIRE

First recorded in a charter of King Edgar dated 962 AD when it was known as SUTHAMPTUNE.

The importance of Southampton as a world port can be traced from the reign of Claudius when the Romans built a settlement and port at the place known today as Bitterne Manor.

Southampton's Charter dates from 1217 and on 24th February 1964 Queen Elizabeth granted the town a further charter raising its status to that of a City.

Perfins: (i) SC H 12,9 (6½)  
 (ii) SC H 9,7 (4½) ✓

Die (i) has not been positively identified and is offered as a possible only since it is known with Southampton postmarks. No other details are known except that Die (ii) is used on stamps currently obtained from Slopers.

17.16 SOUTHALL (B) MIDDLESEX

One of the earliest records of the district is the bequest of the manor of Norwood by Warberdun to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 830.

The Urban District of Southall - Norwood was created in 1936 and the Manor House (1581) was preserved as the Municipal Offices.

On 1st April 1965 Southall was merged with the Boroughs of Acton and Ealing to form the new London Borough of Ealing.

Perfin: SB/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were first adopted on 1st April 1948 and were discontinued when this Authority ceased to exist in 1965.

Supplies were obtained from Slopers.

17.17 SOUTHEND ON SEA (CB) ESSEX

Southend became a fashionable seaside resort as a result of the visit by Princess Charlotte of Wales in 1801 and by her mother Princess Caroline in 1803.

The town received its Charter of Incorporation in 1892 and was created a County Borough in 1914.

In addition to the holiday industry, the town also has a thriving engineering industry including a large factory manufacturing radio and television sets.

Perfin: (i) SB/C 2H 11,11/8 (5) ✓  
 (ii) 106 H 8,10,10 (5½)

Stamps have been purchased from Slopers for many years but no records are available to show when they were first introduced.

The usage of die (ii) has been noted on postage stamps but it is probably a die normally reserved for National Insurance stamps as is the case with other authorities.

17.18 SOUTHGATE (B)

The origin of the Borough's name probably stems from a south gate in the fortifications which once surrounded London.

The Borough ceased to exist as a separate authority on 1st April 1965 when it was amalgamated with Edmonton and Enfield to form the new London Borough of Enfield.

Perfin: SB/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

No details are known except that perfins were supplied by Slopers.

17.20 SOUTH SHIELDS (CB) DURHAM

South Shields is thought to have originated with the establishment of a Roman Camp ARBEIA about AD 80, but the Romans became more interested in the "New Castle" further up the River Tyne.

From then on "SOUTH SHELES" was for centuries denied opportunities for development by the dominant up-river town, which claimed exclusive rights over the whole navigable part of the river.

South Shields obtained its Charter of Incorporation on 3rd September 1850 and, today, is a seaport with large docks and shipbuilding yards.

Perfin: S.S/C 2H 11,11/8 (5½) ✓

Perfins are produced in the Borough Treasurer's Department on a hand machine containing four dies.

They have been used since March 1926 when the machine was purchased from a local stationer for £3:5:-.

17.21 SOUTHWARK (B) LONDON, S.E.17

It is believed that the name is taken from the southward works or fortifications of London.

The convergence of numerous roads to cross London bridge gave Southwark its medieval importance and its inns became quite famous, (e.g. the Tabard of Canterbury Tales).

In 1327 Edward III granted Southwark to the citizens of London forever and its title "THE BOROUGH" still survives.

On 1st April 1965 the Borough was increased in size by the inclusion within its boundaries of the previously separate boroughs of Bermondsey and Camberwell.

Perfin: SP/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

No details are known except that they were supplied by Slopers in denominations of ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, & 1/-.

17.22 STAFFORD (B) STAFFORDSHIRE

The Anglo Saxon Chronicle, under the date AD 913, mentions that Princess Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, built a "burh" where Stafford now stands.

In the Domesday Book the town appears as STADFORD - thought to have been derived from STAEPFORD - a ford near a staep or landing place.

The Charter incorporating Stafford as "a free borough for ever....." was granted by King John on 1st May 1206.

Perfin SB/C 2H 9,11/7 4½ ✓

It is believed that perfins were first introduced in the 1930's. They have always been supplied by Slopers.

17.23 STOCKPORT (CB) CHESHIRE

It is generally believed that the name Stockport is derived from two Saxon words - 'STOC' a stockaded place or castle and 'PORT' a wood.

The first historical reference to the town is found in the Chronicle of Benedict of Peterborough, who recorded that in a rebellion of Barons against Henry II in 1172 the castle of Stockport was held against the King by Geoffrey de Constantyn.

Perfins (i) S.C. S 12,8 (4½)  
(ii) SB/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

Perfins are thought to have been introduced in 1923. For many years stamps were perforated in the Council Offices but since about the middle of the 1930's they have been obtained from Slopers.

Die (i) is offered as a possible only since it is known with Stockport postmarks. Die (ii) is the current Sloper die.

17.24 STOCKTON-ON-TEES (B) Co. DURHAM

The origin of Stockport is rather obscure but the first reference to the town appeared towards the end of the 11th century in the Bolden Book, which was the Palatine of Durham's equivalent of the Domesday Book.

Probably the greatest single factor which influenced the later expansion and prosperity of the town was the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825.

Perfin SC H 9,7 (4½) ✓

Perfins have been used by this council since November 1955.

17.25 SURBITON (B) SURREY

Surbiton has very little history and is largely residential with the majority of the 63,750 population working in London.

The district owes its development mainly to the electrification of its rail services in the early 1930's.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1936 and was later absorbed by the new London Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames in 1965.

Perfin SB/C 2H 9,11/7 (4½) ✓

The date of introduction of perfins is not known but they were supplied by Slopers for over 15 years prior to the cessation of the Borough as a separate authority in 1965.

17.26 SUTTON & CHEAM (B) SURREY

Not a great deal is known of the district's early history but both areas were brought together when they were confiscated by Henry VIII. Prior to this the Manor of Cheam was owned by Archbishop Lanfranc and the Manor of Sutton had belonged to Chertsey Abbey.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1928 and in 1965 the Authority became the new London Borough of Sutton.

Perfin 18 H 8,12 (5) ✓

These numerals have been in use since 1948 on National Insurance stamps, but only since 1st June 1964 on postage stamps.

Perfins ceased to be used for postage on 31st March 1965 when a franking machine was installed by the new authorities.

17.27 SWAFFHAM (EDC) NORFOLK

The Urban District covers some 93,216 acres of largely agricultural land and is comprised of 27 civil parishes with a total population of 9,750.

The Council Offices are situated in Swaffham to the north of the District but the town of Swaffham is itself a separate Urban District.

Perfin SR/DC 2H 9,10/9,7 (4½) ✓

This Council first started using perfins in January 1954 but discontinued their use in October 1962 in favour of the Pitney Bowes Simplex machine.

All denominations from ½d to 6d were used perforated.

17.28 SWANSEA (CB) GLAMORGAN

10/67

Swansea (welsh - ABERTAWE) meaning SWEYN'S "FY" or "inlet" may be derived from Sweyn Forkbeard who certainly visited the Bristol Channel.

The earliest form of the name SWEYNESSE was in a charter granted by William, earl of Warwick prior to 1184. Later forms of the name were SWEYNESHE (1215) and SWEYSE.

Swansea claims to be a Borough by prescription since it has always been referred to as such, although no charter can be found to substantiate this. It was raised to the status of County Borough in 1889.

Perfins:	(i)	S'SEA/CPn	10,10,10,10/8,10,11	(4½)	✓
	(ii)	S'SEA/CPn	9,9,9,8/7,8,8	(4½)	✓
	(iii)	SC	9,7	(4½)	✓

It has not been possible to confirm from council records the use of Dies (i) and (ii) but this has been reported from other sources.

Perfins were in use prior to 1939 and as far as it can be ascertained have always been supplied by Slopers.

17.29 SWINDON (B) WILTSHIRE

Before the coming of the railway Swindon (SVINDONE in the Domesday Book) was a quiet country town standing at the top of a hill.

In 1835 the Great Western Railway's London to Bristol line was joined at a point 3 miles west of Swindon, and a few years later the great locomotive works were under construction.

A new Swindon was created by the Railway Company for its workers and, as this expanded, it gradually crept up the hill.

The two Swindons were separate authorities prior to 1894 but they were joined together as one Borough by a charter granted in 1900.

Perfin	SB/C	9,11/7	(4½)	✓
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Slopers have supplied this authority with perfins since they were adopted in 1946.

At the present time, however, the Corporation uses a franking machine for most of its mail and keeps only a limited number of stamps.

### 18.1 TAUNTON (B) SOMERSET

12/67

Taunton, the county town of Somerset, was founded by the Saxon King INE who built a castle there in AD 710.

During the Great Rebellion the castle was besieged three times by the Royalists and was finally relieved by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1645.

On restoration of Charles II, Taunton was deprived of its charter and did not achieve the status of Borough again until 1877.

Perfin      T.C      H      6,7      (4½)      ✓

Perforated stamps are supplied by Slopers mainly for receipt purposes and a franking machine is normally used for postage.

### 18.2 TODMORDEN (B) LANCASHIRE

Todmorden which received its Charter of Incorporation in 1896 is situated at a railway junction for routes from Manchester, Preston and Burnley.

The Borough's staple industry is the spinning and weaving of cotton although there are foundries and machine works within its boundaries.

Perfin      T.C      H      7,8      (5½)      ✓

Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a hand machine of unknown make and age. The perforator has two dies situated side by side and from which no pins are missing.

### 18.3 TORQUAY (B) DEVON

There was a village at TORRE before the foundation of an Abbey around which the present town grew up.

The Abbey is now a house and art gallery.

Torquay is well known as a seaside resort with a mild climate where Mediterranean plants grow.

Perfin      T.C      H      6,7      (4½)      ✓

Perfins have been in use for many years and are supplied by Slopers.

Denominations used are limited to ; ½d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, and 6d and are employed where it is not convenient to use a franking machine.

18.4 THURROCK (UDC) ESSEX

Thurrock is the second largest of English urban districts and was formed into its present shape in 1936 when the urban districts of Grays, Tilbury and Purfleet and the Rural District of Orsett were merged.

The area is mainly agricultural and consists of acres of land which was reclaimed from marshes by the Dutch.

Tilbury Docks (1884-86) was constructed on land that until 1852 was uninhabited marsh land.

Perfin: TU/DC 2H 6,8/9,7 (4½) ✓

Perfins were first introduced on 1st October 1955 and have been supplied by Slopers in denominations of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ , 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ , 3d, 4d & 6d since that date.

18.5 TUNBRIDGE WELLS (B) KENT

After the discovery of medicinal springs in 1606 by Dudley, Lord North, Tunbridge Wells became one of the chief resorts of the London Society, reaching its height of popularity in the second half of the 18th century.

Tunbridge Wells which received its Charter of Incorporation in 1889 is nowadays mainly residential.

Perfin: T.W./C. 2H 7,17,8 (5½) ✓

Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a single die machine of unknown make and age, and at the present time the pin forming the stop after the "T" is missing.

The earliest stamps recorded are K.G.V. photogravure issue.

18.6 TYNEMOUTH (CB) NORTHUMBERLAND

The principal town in the Borough is North Shields which is an important port at the mouth of the river Tyne. It is here that the Council Offices are situated.

The earliest charters in existence (1203, 1204) were given to the Priory and Convent of St Mary and St Oswin which were founded in 617-633 by Edwin, King of Northumbria.

Tynemouth received its Charter of Incorporation in 1849 and was created a County Borough in 1904.

Perfin: TC H 7,8 (5½) ✓

Stamps are perforated in the Council Offices on a machine of unknown age and make.

The perforator deals with a horizontal row of four stamps at a time and at the present time there are two missing pins; the centre pin of the bar of the "T" in the left hand die; and the second from bottom of the upright of the "T" in the third die.

6&7/68

18.7 TWICKENHAM (B) LONDON

At the time of the Domesday Survey Twickenham was inclyded in Isleworth. It became a fashionable resort in the 18th century and received a Charter of Incorporation in 1926.

Earlier forms of the Borough's name were TWITTEHAM and TWICANHAM.

It ceased to exist as a separate authority when it was amalgamated into the Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames on 1st April 1965.

Perfin: T/BC 2H 6/11,7

(4½)

✓

The use of perfins began about 1962 and ceased in 1965 when the Borough was merged with Richmond. Slopers had supplied perfins during that period.

12/67

19.1 WALTHAMSTOW (B) LONDON, E.17

In the reign of Edward the Confessor Walthamstow was owned by WALTHEROF, son of the earl of Northumbria and passed to Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick in 1309.

Walthamstow was incorporated as a borough in 1929 but ceased to exist as a separate authority in 1965, when it was merged with Chingford and Leyton to form the new London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Perfin W/C 2H 12/7 (4½)

The date on which perfins were first introduced is not known but is believed to have been the early 1930's.

Slopers supplied perfins during their use.

19.2 WANDSWORTH (B) LONDON, S.W.18.

The Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth was created in 1900 under the London Government Act 1899 - the act which replaced the District Boards of Works in London by 28 Borough Councils. Wandsworth was the largest of these and had an area of about 14½ square miles and a population of almost 350,000.

Under the London Government Act 1963, the Borough was divided on 31st March 1965 and a part linked with Battersea to form the new Borough of Wandsworth, and the other part joined to the Borough of Lambeth.

Perfin WB/C 2H 12,11/7 (4½)

Slopers have supplied perfins continuously to this Council since prior to 1934 but exactly how long is unknown.

19.3 WANSTEAD & WOODFORD (B) ESSEX

The Borough which was incorporated on 9th November 1937, formed the Parliamentary Borough of Woodford whose member was for many years Sir Winston Churchill.

Prior to 1934 when Wanstead and Woodford were amalgamated into one Urban District they both had long separate histories of their own, and in Saxon times both manors were held by the King.

The Borough ceased to exist on 1st April 1965 when it was amalgamated into the new London Borough of Redbridge.

Perfin W&W/BC 2H 12,12,12/11,7 (4½)

The length of time perfins were in use is not known but they were supplied by Slopers.

19.4 WALSALL (CB) STAFFORDSHIRE

Walsall (WALESHALE) was given to the church of Wolverhampton in 966. Later it became a Royal Manor and in 1538, Henry VIII gave it to Dudley, later Duke of Northumberland.

Charters by Henry IV and Charles I in 1627 laid the foundation of Municipal Self Government, although the roll of mayors dates back to 1377.

Perfin: CB/W 2H 7,11/12 (4½)

Perfins are only used in those departments whose volume of mail does not warrant a franking machine.

Supplies are obtained from Slopers in current values of 2d, 3d, 4d & 1/-.

19.5 WALTHAM FOREST (B) LONDON

A new London borough created in 1965 by the merger of the former separate authorities of Chingford, Leyton and Walthamstow.

See these for historical notes.

Perfin: LB/WF 2H 6,11/12,7 (4½)

Nothing is known except that perfins are obviously supplied by Slopers and that they could not have been used prior to 1st April 1965.

19.6 WARLEY (CB) WORCESTERSHIRE

Warley was formed on 1st April 1966, under the provisions of the West Midlands Order, 1965, by the amalgamation of Smethwick, Oldbury and Rowley Regis. At the same time the county boundaries were changed so that Smethwick moved from Staffordshire to Worcestershire.

Perfin: WC/BC 2H 12,7/11,7 (4½) 167

Perfins are used by those departments whose volume of post does not justify the provision of a franking machine, or on postal items which cannot be conveniently put through the machine.

They were introduced shortly after the formation of the present County Borough.

Although not officially confirmed perfins are clearly supplied by Slopers.

19.7 WARRINGTON (CB) LANCASHIRE

The first Charter granted to Warrington was dated 1255 and entitled the town to hold a fair.

The southern boundary of the Borough is formed by the Manchester Ship Canal which in turn is served by the Bridgewater Ship Canal.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1847.

Perfin: W/C 2H 12/7 (4½)

The "W" is slightly to the left of the "C" such that the hole forming the right hand apex of the "W" is situated centrally above the "C".

Perfins have been in use for over 60 years and are normally kept for receipt purposes but small stocks of postage stamps are held.

19.8 WELWYN GARDEN CITY (UDC) HERTFORDSHIRE

In 1919, Ebenezer Howard, author of "Garden Cities of Tomorrow" (1898), purchased 1458 acres of land and with a number of colleagues formed Welwyn Garden City Limited in 1920 with a view to developing a new town.

Development started in the same year and has steadily continued since.

In 1948 Welwyn Garden City was designated a "New Town" and a Development Corporation was formed to take over from the Company.

Perfin: WG/CC 2H 12,9/7,7 (4½) 366

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers since October 1958.

19.9 WEST HAM (CB) LONDON

At the time of the Domesday Survey the two manors in HAMME (East and West Ham being then undivided) comprised some 1,000 acres supporting an agricultural population of 400.

In 1820 the district was still mainly rural but with the building of the railways and docks it expanded rapidly, and by the end of the century West Ham had a population of 267,000.

It was incorporated as a borough in 1886, became a County Borough in 1888, and then merged with East Ham in 1965 to form Newham.

Perfin: CB/WH 2H 8,12/17,11 (5)

Perfins were in use for over 45 years and the above die is known on K.E.VII stamps. The machine is still in use but had its dies changed in 1965 - see NEWHAM.

19.10 WALLASEY (CB) CHESHIRE

Wallasey which is situated at the mouth of the river Mersey is largely residential. Many of its inhabitants commute daily across the river by a system of ferries which connect the town to Liverpool.

The town received its Charter of Incorporation in 1910 and later, in 1913, was created a County Borough.

Perfins:	(i)	C.W.	H 8,14	(4)
	(ii)	C.W.	H 8,9	{4}
	(iii)	169	H 8,10,10	(5)

Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a hand machine made by the Sauven Perforating Machine Company in London.

No details of the periods of use of the above dies are known but die (iii) was in use for a short period around July 1962 whilst repairs were carried out to the letter die in use at that time. The numeral die is normally employed on Insurance stamps.

19.11 WEMBLEY (B) MIDDLESEX

Although existing in Saxon times as WEMBA LEA it remained a village until the 20th century when it joined in the expansion of London.

Wembley was incorporated as a Brough in 1937 but ceased to exist as a separate authority when merged with Willesden to form the new London Borough of Brent on 1st April 1965.

Perfin:	WB/C	2H 10,11/7	(4½)
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The only fact established about the perfins used by this authority is that they are obtained from Slopers;

19.12 WESTMINSTER (CITY) LONDON

The recorded history of the City starts in 959 when the Saxon King Edgar defined the bounds of the Abbey lands. King Harold II was the first of the Kings to be crowned at Westminster rather than Winchester, which had previously been the headquarters of Saxon Kings.

In 1899 by the London Government Act, Westminster was created a Metropolitan Borough and would have remained as such. However, a Royal Charter granted in 1900 ensured that Westminster retained its status of City.

Perfins:	(i)	C/OF/W	D 7/8,7/11	(4½/4/4½)
	(ii)	CW	H 7,12	(4½)

Slopers have supplied all the City's perfins since the early 1930's. All values from ½d to 1/6d have been used.

NOTE: A similar die to (i) exists but with differing number of holes and of 3H configuration. It is not known whether this was also used by Westminster.

19.13 WILLESDEN (B) MIDDLESEX

11/69

Although 10 Manors in Neasden-cum-Willesden were granted to the Canons of St. Pauls in 940, the town is almost entirely of modern growth.

It was incorporated as a Borough in 1933 and was merged with Wembley to form Brent in 1965 (see 19.11).

Perfin: CW H 7,12 (4½)

Perfins have been in use by this authority since the 1930's and have been supplied by Slopers since they were introduced.

19.14 WIMBLEDON (B) SURREY

The town is said to have been built on the site of the battle of WIBBINDUNE (568) between Ceawlin, King of Wessex and Aethelbert, King of Kent in which the latter was defeated.

Wembley which was incorporated in 1905 is largely a residential area. It's major claim to fame in modern times is that it is the site of world championship lawn tennis.

The Borough was merged with Mitcham and Merton & Morden to form the new London Borough of Merton in 1965.

Perfin: BW H 13,15 (5½)

Stamps are perforated in the Council Offices on a hand machine of unknown make which is estimated to be over 50 years old.

The machine perforated a block of four in one operation and two pins were missing from the lower part of the 'B' in the bottom left hand die.

19.15 WINCHESTER (CITY)

The earliest history of Winchester is lost in legend but it was a sizeable place in Celtic times when it was known as CAERGWENT (White City). Later under Roman occupation it was called VENTA BELGARUM.

When the kings of Wessex also became the kings of England, Winchester became in a sense the Capital of England and until the time of Harold II coronations were conducted in Winchester Cathedral.

Perfin: CW Details unknown.

The City has used perfins in the past but the practice was discontinued about 1959.

Nothing has been determined about the City's perfins except that the letters CW were employed.

11/69

19.16 WOKING (UDC) SURREY

Woking is largely residential but some industry in the printing, rubber, and packing fields exists in the area.

It also enjoys the strange privilege of being the town to have the first crematorium (1885) to be built in England.

The Shah Jehan Mosque (1889) also in the town is the headquarters of the Muslim Society in Great Britain.

Perfin: WU/DC 2H 12,8/9,7 (4½)

It is believed that perfins were introduced about 1960 but it has not been possible to ascertain the exact date.

Supplies are obtained from Messrs. J. Sloper.

19.17 WOLVERHAMPTON (CB) STAFFORDSHIRE

The town which grew up around the church of St. Mary (996) was originally rural in nature, but the discovery of the South Staffordshire coal and ironstone deposits rapidly attracted metal industries to grow in the area.

Wolverhampton has been variously known throughout the centuries as, HANDONE, WOLVERNEHAMPTONE, AND WOLLERNEHAMPTON. It received its Charter of Incorporation in 1848 and became a County Borough in 1888.

Perfin: CW H 7,12 (4½)

Perfins have been obtained from Slopers since the 1920's.

19.18 WOODGREEN (B) MIDDLESEX

At the time of the Domesday Survey Woodgreen was a mere hamlet at the edge of Tottenham Wood.

In the 13th century Woodgreen, or more correctly Duckett's Manor, was one of seven lordships of Tottenham, and this link with Tottenham persisted until 1888 when it was given a separate status under its own Board of Health. Six years later the Woodgreen Urban District was formed and by 1933 it had grown so much that it was granted a Charter of Incorporation.

On 1st April 1965 the Borough was merged with Hornsey and Tottenham to form the new London Borough of Haringey.

Perfin: WGC H 13,9,7 (4½)

Perfins were in use for over 25 years prior to 1965 and were supplied by Slopers.

12/69

19.20 WOOLWICH (B) LONDON

The Borough was formed in 1899 from the parishes of Woolwich, Plumstead and Eltham.

Woolwich itself has existed in some form for centuries. A legal document of 918 gives it as UULUUICH whilst the Domesday Book records it as HULVIZ (a hill reach).

In the 16th century it became a famous dockyard and naval station.

The Borough was divided on 1st April 1965 part of it going to Greenwich and part to Newham.

Perfin WB/C 2H 12,11/7 (4½) ✓ 10.1

The period of use is unknown but supplies were obtained from Slopers.

1921 WORKINGTON (B) CUMBERLAND

Workington situated at the mouth of the Derwent has staple industries of coal mining, and the manufacture of steel, cloth, carpet, and clothing.

It received its Charter of Incorporation in 1888 and in 1927 the Prince of Wales Dock was opened there.

Perfin: CW H 7,12 (4½)

Perfins have been supplied by Slopers since before the second world war and current denominations used are 1d, 3d, ½d, 5d, 6d and 1/-

19.22 WORTHING (B) SUSSEX

Worthing which was incorporated as a Borough in 1890 is a very popular seaside resort and residential area. It is claimed to have such a mild climate that snow seldom falls within the district.

Little is known of its early history but a Roman villa, evidence of pottery works, and a "mile stone" have all been discovered there.

Perfins: (i) Type unknown.  
(ii) WTC H 12,6,7 (4½)

Perfins have been in use since the 1920's and in the early years stamps were perforated on a hand machine in the Borough Treasurer's Department. The die in use at that time has not been identified.

Die (ii) is in current use and stamps perforated with this are supplied by Slopers.

19.23 WEST BROMWICH (CB) STAFFORDSHIRE

West Bromwich received its Charter of Corporation as a Borough in 1882 and six years later, in 1888, it was created a County Borough.

It is largely an industrial town with major industries in coal and metal working.

Perfins: (1)	WBC	H	14,14,8	(5)
	(11)	WB/C	2H	12,11/7 (4½)

Perfins were first introduced over a half century ago. The exact date is unknown but it was at least as early as 1916.

Die (1) is not confirmed but is only offered as a "possible" since it is known with postmarks thought to be from West Bromwich.

Die (11) is in current use and is supplied by Slopers.

19.24 WEST HARTLEPOOL (CB) COUNTY DURHAM

In 1844, Ralph Ward Jackson decided to construct his own Dock on waste-land near the old town and within 20 years these had grown to one of the largest on the North East Coast.

The town prospered with the Docks and in 1887 was incorporated as a Borough. By 1902 it had grown large enough to be created a County Borough.

Perfins: (1)	CB/WH	2H	7,11/12,10	(4½)
	(11)	CB/H	2H	7,11/10 (4½)

The date of introduction of perfins is not known but they were in use prior to 1920.

In view of the period during which perfins have been used a die earlier than Die (1) probably existed. Die (1) has only been noted on KGVI and QELL stamps.

Die (11) was introduced on 1st April 1967 when the name of the County Borough was changed to Hartlepool.

As far as it is known perfins have always been supplied by Slopers.

20.1 YEOVIL (B) SOMERSET

Yeovil owes its origins to the Romans who formed a settlement on a ridge between two streams feeding the River Yeo.

It's first charter bearing the seal of the "free borough of Y eovil" was granted in 1305 and allowed the townspeople to make a free election of the office of the town provost.

Although the district is largely agricultural, it has been a centre of leather and glove making for several hundred years.

Perfin: YC H 6,7 (4½)

Perfins which are obtained from Slopers are believed to have been introduced in the early 1930s.

20.2 YORK (CB) YORKSHIRE

York, which has had a very turbulent history began as the Roman city EBURACUM and by the middle ages it became almost as important as London and was known as the Capital of the North.

In 1396, Richard II made the City a County of itself free from the Ridings of Yorkshire.

Perfin: YK/C 2H 8,10/8 (4½)

Perfins are produced in the Council Offices on a 6 die machine of unknown make and age which is thought to have been purchased prior to 1900.

At the present time only two pins are missing, both in the K in the lower right hand die.